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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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VOL. XXVI NO. 142 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

United Front Against Rebel Air Raids

First Test Ends In A Draw

Bradman (Not Out 144) And Brown (133) In Fine Second Wicket Stand

AUSTRALIANS MAKE 427 FOR 6 WICKETS IN SECOND INNINGS

FINAL SCORES:—

England (1st Innings) for 8 wkts (declared)	658
Australia (1st Innings)	411
Australia (2nd Innings) for 6 wkts (at close)	427

The first Test Match, between England and Australia, at Nottingham, ended in a draw, due a great deal to the 2 fine three-figure innings by Brown and Bradman, whose partnership, for the second wicket, yielded 170 runs.

At the close of play on Tuesday, Australia had made 427 for the loss of 6 wickets, Bradman's contribution being an unbeaten 144 and Ward not out with 7.

Thanks to 2 fine three-fiure innings by Brown and Bradman, Australia saved the game without much difficulty. The second wicket partnership put on 170 between Brown and Bradman in 185 minutes. "Negative batting" prevailed, batsmen taking no risks whatever. Brown scored his 133 runs in 305 minutes, his innings being chanceless. Bradman scored his 100 in 270 minutes. This is Bradman's 13th century against England and creates a new record.

At tea the total was 361 for 4 wickets. Bradman being then not out with 118.

Scores:

ENGLAND (1st Innings) for 8 wickets (declared)	658
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	411
AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings)	
Fingleton, c Hammond, b Edrich	40
Brown, c Paynter, b Verity	133
Bradman (not out)	144
McCabe, c Hammond, b Verity	39
Hassett, c Compton, b Verity	2
Badcock, b Wright	5
Barnett, l.b.w. b Sinfield	31
Ward (not out)	7
Extras	26
Total (for 6 wickets)	427

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	24	2	78	0
Hammond	12	6	15	0
Wright	37	8	85	1
Sinfield	35	8	72	1
Verity	62	27	102	3
Edrich	13	2	39	1
Barnett	1	0	10	0

VERITY TAKES 3 FOR 102.

Verity took three wickets for 102.

Stolid unenterprising methods of Australian batsmen led to barracking by crowd and Bradman like Fingleton yesterday refused to continue until barrackings stopped. Bradman batted with admirable restraint.—Reuter.

DON BRADMAN, WHO REMAINED UNBEATEN WITH 144 AND CREATED A RECORD BY SCORING HIS 13TH CENTURY AGAINST ENGLAND.

Farnes 24/2/78/0.
Hammond 12/6/15/0.
Wright 37/8/85/1.
Sinfield 35/8/72/1.
Verity 62/27/103/3.
Edrich 13/2/39/1.
Barnett 1/0/10/0.—Reuter.

BRADMAN HOLDS BOWLERS AT BAY

LONDON, June 14.

Bradman showed remarkable generalship in sacrificing his genius for strokeplay for the sake of his side.

Completely shelving his scoring strokes he remained content to hold the bowlers at bay, but he cleverly kept the others away from Verity who bowled magnificently.

Among the records was even three figure innings in one Anglo-Australian Test.

England fielding remained brilliant throughout.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Australian (Second Innings:—

TEST WEATHER PROSPECTS

NOTTINGHAM, June 14.

The Air Ministry forecasts that weather will be much cooler with north-westerly winds. Sky will be cloudy but there will be no rain.

The wicket is not likely to break up quickly, and there is every possibility of the game ending in a draw.

Everywhere delight is expressed at McCabe's brilliant innings though it killed England's hopes of victory.

His innings will go down in the annals of cricket as one of the finest ever played, say the critics.

Hammond is understood to agree with Fingleton for stopping the game during barracking.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Kingsley Wood informed the House of Commons that Sir John Reith had accepted invitation to become the whole time Chairman of Imperial Airways.

At the same time the Board of Imperial Airways had nominated Sir James Price recently Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour to be a director and his appointment would enable the company to draw on his wide experience of labour and staff questions.—Reuter.

Relief To Small Holders

Orissa Governor's Assent To Bill

CUTTACK, June 14.

The Governor of Orissa has given his assent to the Orissa Small Holders' Relief Bill which was passed on May 3 last.

A 'communique' issued to-day states that the Governor could not accede to the request of some members to return the Bill for consideration, as 'in view of the fact that it is a temporary measure intended to meet an emergent situation, further delay will minimise the relief it seeks to provide.'—United Press.

TILL SETTLEMENT IS REACHED

Match Factory Strikers To Squat In Front Of Commissioner's Office

MADRAS, June 14.

Workmen of the Western India Match Factory, who are on strike marched to the Labour Commissioner's Office this morning and squatted in front of the office till noon, while Mr. Sarma, M.L.A. (President of the Union) discussed the Strikers' Demands with Labour Commissioner. Mr. Sarma urged the appointment of an Arbitration Board or Court of Enquiry to enquire into the workers grievances.

It is stated, the strikers propose to squat in front of the Commissioner's Office till a settlement is reached. Mr. Sarma saw the Labour Minister in the evening. Ten workers of the Jamal Glass Works, who struck work on June 12 were arrested by the police this afternoon.

It is alleged they were found picketing a showroom in China Bazaar after coming in procession along the road.—A.P.

FOR TRAINING AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, June 14.

Students from the Frontier Province, Bihar and other provinces are arriving here for training in the Wardha Education Scheme which is opening tomorrow.—United Press.

TEGART & PALESTINE DISTURBANCES

LONDON, June 14.

It is understood that Sir Charles Tegart returns temporarily from Palestine this week.

Action is being taken on various recommendations he submitted. He will return to Palestine later.—Reuter.

Expansion Of Fr. Air Force Personnel

PARIS, June 14.

Provision for the expansion of the personnel of the French Air Force is made in decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Details probably will be published to-morrow.—Reuter.

NO COMPROMISE ON ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE

"We Will Not Rest Till Our Objective Is Achieved", Says Jawahar

GENOA, June 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed by Reuter, here said that he was leaving for Marseilles tomorrow where question whether he would proceed to Barcelona or not depended on whether possport and 'visa' difficulties were overcome. In any event he was proceeding to Paris later in the week, and intended arriving in London on June 23.

Pandit Nehru emphasised that his visit was private and added: "I am invited to meet any distinguished personages in London to discuss the problems of my country. I shall be delighted to do so. We Indians are fighting for our independence and will not rest till we have obtained it. On this there is no possibility of compromise.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL

Agreement Reached: No Changes In Prices Or Quotas

PARIS, June 14.

At to-day's meeting of the International Steel Cartel an agreement was reached for the prolongation of the Cartel till the end of 1940.

Although no communique was issued after the termination of the meeting, it is understood no changes were made in the prices or quotas except for one or two smaller articles.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BERLIN

Hitler Out To Make Germany Great Tourist Country

BERLIN, June 14.

Herr Hitler initiated the gigantic reconstruction of Berlin at noon when he gave a signal for the demolition of gangs to begin work by tapping thrice with a ceremonial hammer on the foundation stone of the House of German Tourist Traffic to be erected in the heart of the City.

Simultaneously Nazi officials at 16 other points of the City gave a signal to start work.

Herr Hitler in a speech said he intended to make Germany a great tourist country. The world would visit Germany and be convinced that Germany had become the stronghold of European culture and civilisation.—Reuter.

Unpleasant Incident Mars Party To Subhas Bose

COMILLA.
(East Bengal), June 14.

An unpleasant incident, marred this afternoon a party organised by a prominent Muslim of the place in honour of Rashtrapathi Subhas Chandra Bose, who arrived here yesterday in the course of his tour of the East Bengal Districts.

It transpires that Mr. Syed Azizulla invited the Congress President to a social gathering at his premises but the host's brother-in-law obstructed the invitees on the ground that he, as joint proprietor of the premises, would not allow that function to be held.

With several pickets, he succeeded in preventing the invitees, including the chief guests of the evening, namely, Mr. Subhas Bose, from entering the venue of the function.

The local Sub-Divisional Officer took notice of the tension of the feelings which prevailed and declared the assembly unlawful.

President Bose, along with the other invitees, thereafter left the place.—United Press.

Frawn Wins Ascot Stakes

Celibate Second And Epigram Secure Places

LONDON, June 14.

Ascot was looking lovelier than ever, braced by glorious sunshine allowing demonstration of latest fashions. The King and Queen are holding a house party at Windsor and will drive down the course in State coach. French owners' hopes have been raised by Boisroussel's Derby victory and they are sending a number of candidates to contest the Premier events and expected to win the Gold Cup with Dadji.

Ascot Stakes run at Ascot over a distance of 2 miles resulted as follows:

FRAWN (E. Smith)	I
CELIBATE SECOND (Sprague)	II
EPIGRAM (Carslake)	III

Twenty-five ran. Won by two lengths and same length separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by Barling.

Starting prices: 5|1 Frawn, 100|6 Celibate Second, 100|8 Epigram.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

Poo..a Party To Committee's Secretary

POONA, June 13.

To meet Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Secretary of the Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, appointed recently by the Government of Bombay, Mr. A. R. Bhat, Assistant Manager of the Kesari-Mahratta Offices and Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Poona, gave a Tea Party at the Kesari-Mahratta Hall this afternoon.

Among those present were: Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Gyan Chand, President of the Indian Economic Association, Prof. V. G. Kale, the famous Economist, Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, D. R. Gadgil, G. V. Ketkar (Editor of "Mahratta"), R. P. Patwardhan, P. M. Limaye, N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central) B. M. Gupte, one of the Parliamentary Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, R. N. Abhyankar and N. G. Powar, Members of the Bombay Industries Advisory Committee.

Dr. Rao acquainted those presented with the work done so far by his Committee and said that the questionnaire was under preparation and as soon as that was ready, the investigators would proceed with their work.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR WEST INDIES?

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons dealing with the position in West Indies Mr. MacDonald foreshadowed the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into social and economic conditions there. He added the terms of Reference and constitution of the Commission require careful consideration. No people in the Empire were more loyal than the West Indies. The Committee of Enquiry into wages was proceeding when the workers tried to take the situation into their own hands.—Reuter.

Britain Warns Burgos' Authorities

Attack On British Shipping Is Deliberate, Says Premier In Commons

AMERICAN MOVE AGAINST BOMBING ON CIVIL POPULATION

LONDON, June 14.

Two proposals have been made, which, if practicable might go some way towards the cessation of bombing of British Ships in Spain, said Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons this afternoon.

ONE WAS THE PROVISION OF SAFETY ZONES IN CERTAIN HARBOURS.

THE OTHER MADE BY BURGOS' AUTHORITIES WAS THAT PORTS IN THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE THE ZONE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS SHOULD BE ALLOTTED TO BRITISH SHIPS WITH UNHINDERED ENTRY AND EGRESS.

Burgos propose the appointment of International Commissioners in ports not used to supply Spanish Government with munitions or certain other commodities.

There were practical difficulties in both cases. Apart from these proposals the British Government investigations showed that unless we were prepared actively to participate in hostilities, effective protection could not be guaranteed to ships trading with ports in the war zone while in territorial waters. The Government would be unjustified in recommending such course, which might result in wide extension of the present conflict.

The Government, therefore, had repeated the warning to British shipping of last November that while they would be afforded protection on high seas they would only enter ports liable to military attack on their own risk.

Mr. Chamberlain added, since mid April 22 British ships were involved in air attacks where of 11 were sunk or seriously damaged. In several cases, the attack appeared to the deliberate. He warned the Burgos' authorities that serious injury to friendly relations was likely if the attacks were repeated.—Reuter.

Move To Stop Bombing Of Civil Populations

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Senator Pittman introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate and report what action may be taken by the Congress with a view to effecting cessation of the bombing of civilian populations.—Reuter.

PALESTINE IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons having outlined the measures in Palestine to facilitate the maintenance of order Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said, he was hopeful, a combination of the recent efforts would very substantially reduce incidents. Nevertheless, the Government were watching the situation with the greatest care and have under active consideration the question whether more forces were required for final attainment of the objective of restoring law and order.

Mr. MacDonald added that the Woodhead Commission were instructed to complete their work as quickly as consistent with thoroughness and efficiency and Government would give the report attention immediately it was received.—Reuter.

Failure Of Trade Talks

Britain To Enter Into Direct Negotiations With India Govt.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons, asked whether in view of the failure of the Indo-Lancashire trade talks the Government intended to enter into direct negotiations with the India Government, Mr. Oliver Stanley replied in the affirmative adding that the question of cotton would be discussed in the course of general negotiations with the Indian Delegation.—Reuter.

I. F. T. U. AND SOVIET UNIONS

PARIS, (By Mail)

The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) assembled at Oslo 17th to 21st May, 1938, having regard to the conditions now existing in the USSR and to the views expressed by the National Centres affiliated to the IFTU decides not to proceed further with negotiations with the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.—(I.F.T.U.)

Austrian Loan Question In Commons

Br. Govt. May Terminate Anglo-German Payments' Agreement

The German contention regarding the non-liability for Austrian External Loans was the subject of question in Commons.

Sir John Simon said that it was arranged duting the recent discussions in Berlin that failing satisfactory settlement, British Government might terminate the present Anglo-German Payments' Agreement on June 30, without notice.

"We are therefore free to take any necessary measures from that date" added Sir John Simon amidst cheers.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A qualified and experienced Overseer to supervise building and miscellaneous constructional works in mofussil. A good opportunity for suitable man fully experienced and capable of hard work. Quarters free. Apply sharp stating qualifications, past experience, age, minimum salary expected and with copies of testimonials to The Manager, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Limited P. O. Tilaknagar, District Ahmednagar. (10398)

Wanted an experienced teacher knowing Sanskrit to coach a student at Khar (Suburb) in Matric Class. Please apply with terms to Box No. 10390, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Organising Officers in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Gujrat, Nasik, Ahmednagar and other important centres for a progressive Indian Life Office. Terms very liberal and attractive. Apply forthwith to Box No. 10304 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 25th June, 1938, for the post of a Lecturer (Professor) in Biology at the M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March, 1939. (8761)

Wanted:—Brokers to sell Shares of a well established Insurance Company with large Capital and Government Deposits and a very influential Directorate. Fresh Capital is being raised for extending the work of the Company to Accident and Fire Departments Liberal terms on salary and commission to bona fide Brokers. Apply giving reference to Box No. 8768, "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Money in leisure hours. No investment required. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana A. 27. (10406)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

Dharma-Bhuvan Bungalow at cheapest rent for vegetarian Hindus opposite Walkeshwar Bus terminus. 'Phone 44974. (10407)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Be a Cartoonist at Home. Course is very interesting. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi, 2. (10402)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Power of Attorney granted on the 2nd September, 1930, by our client Bai Safiabai daughter of Ahmedally and wife of Mahomedbhai Cassumali to Mr. Mahomedbhai Cassumali has been revoked and cancelled.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1938.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for Bai Safiabai daughter of Ahmedally and wife of Mahomedbhai Cassumali.

(8773)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10282)

Wanted students to join the Bombay School of Civil Engineering. Diploma course of study based on English Universities curriculum. Individual training by English qualified Engineers. Further particulars from Principal Cassad, M.Sc. (Engineering) London, M.R.San.I., F.R.S.A. (Eng.), Western India House, Pherozesha Mehta Road, Bombay. (10389)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by Government trains Matriculates for the Overseer Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Students of this School topped the list in the Final examinations of 1936 and 1937. The results and inspection reports speak highly of the training. Applications for admission into the session July 1938 are being entertained now. Apply for Free Prospectus to the Principal. (8630)

Rao's Tailoring College (Original and Pioneer Institution). No Branches. Unequalled tuition, over 200 garments in theory and practical tailoring. All classes London Diplomas awarded. 109, Gaywadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (10388)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10405 "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted financier to finance upto 1000, a newly started paying business. Apply Box No. 10408, "Bombay Chronicle."

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Saraswati Commercial Institute Parel—offers expert coaching all commercial subjects—uptodate equipment—fees moderate—Admissions proceeding. (10401)

Alexandra College of Commerce, Premier Institution imparting Sound Education (oral-postal) for Corporate Accountants, Certified Public Accountants, Corporate Secretaries, General Commerce Diploma examinations and Shorthand. Success guaranteed. Fees moderate. Apply to Principal York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10370)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential. Selected Alfanso, Bombay, Langra, Krishnbhoag, Kafoori mangoes Rs. 6|- for 100. Graft Catalogue free. Superintendent Universal Nursery. Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga. (10404)

Best Mango, Chiccoo, Orange, etc., grafted plants 100—Rs. 25—Catalogue free. Bagawan & Co., Chepauk, Madras. (10403)

Public Notices

BB&CIR

With effect from Saturday next June 18th and until further notice the duplicate Flying Rance for Bulsar will not run. One train only will run through to Surat to timings and stopping at the stations shown below. Similarly with effect from Monday June 20th the duplicate portion from Bulsar will not run.

Saturdays.

Bombay Central.	Dep. 15-10
Dadar.	Dep 15-24
Dahanu Road.	Arr. 17-2
Daman Road.	Arr. 17-52
Udvada.	Arr. 18-2
Bulsar.	Arr. 18-20
Bilimora.	Arr. 18-42
Navsari.	Arr. 19-3
Surat.	Arr. 19-31

Mondays.

Surat.	Dep. 5-25
Navsari.	Dep. 5-54
Bilimora.	Dep. 6-15
Bulsar.	Dep. 6-36
Udvada	Dep. 6-54
Daman Road	Dep. 7-4
Dahanu Road	Dep. 7-55
Dadar.	Arr. 9-34
Bombay Central.	Arr. 9-48

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir SHAPURJI BOMANJI BILLIMORIA Knight, the Receiver appointed in the suit No. 172 of 1929 (Imperial Bank of India, vs. Gulamhusein Essaji) by the Preliminary Decree dated 6th March, 1929, has contracted to sell pursuant to the powers contained in the consent Order dated 18th March 1930 made in the said suit, the undermentioned properties to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title, and interest to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at West side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy six square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Hakim Mirza Mahomed, on or towards the South by the property of Dada Miya Saheb Chhogley, on or towards the East by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2513, New No. 9542, Old Survey No. 990, and New survey No. 4236 and bearing Cadastral survey No. 4209 of Bhuleshwar division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7080 and street Nos. 164, 166 (old) and 68 (new).

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying or being at and on the East side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty three square yards and three ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Esmailji Thaverbhai on or towards the South by the house of Tyabji Ibrahimji, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2733 New No. 9741, Old Survey No. 1027, and New Survey No. 4396 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4246 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 78 but now under Street Nos. 169, 171, Ward C Ward No. 7028.

Bombay dated this 14th day of June, 1938.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

8775.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHARAMSHI PRAGJI HIRALAL DHARAMSI and CHIMANLAL DHARAMSI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants being members of a joint and undivided Hindu family doing joint family business as exporters and importers of Spices grain, yarn, etc., in Bombay in the name of Messrs. Himatlal Dharamsi & Co., at Mirchi Street at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay and at Singapore in the name of Messrs. Chimanlal Hiralal and Co., having suffered losses had to close down the said two businesses and that by a composition Deed, dated 26th day of January, 1938, the said Dharamsi Pragji, Hiralal Dharamsi & Chimanlal Dharamsi assigned to Mulji Jetha, Chunilal Nathubhai, Motilal Pragji, Trikamdas Jethabhai and Panachand Madhavji, all of Bombay, the Trustees appointed by the said Composition Deed all their claims, benefits and outstandings in respect of above said their both businesses as well as all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Ghatkoper and all stock in trade goods, furniture etc.

This is therefore, to give notice that all persons, who claim to be creditors of the said Dharamsi Pragji, Hiralal Dharamsi and Chimanlal Dharamsi in respect of their above said two businesses who have joined in the said composition or who may hereafter join in the same by putting their signatures on the composition Deed should lodge their claims together with the necessary proof in support of such claims with the undersigned at their address at c/o Messrs. Chimanlal Chunilal & Co., 327, Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice and that all claims which are not lodged within the time aforesaid will not be considered by the trustees and the same if any shall be treated as waived.

MULJI JETHABHAI,
CHUNILAL NATHUBHAI,
MOTILAL PRAGJI,
TRIKAMDAS JETHABHAI,
PANACHAND MADHAVJI,
Trustees under a Deed of Composition, dated 26-1-1938 by Dharamsi Pragji, Hiralal Dharamshi and Chimanlal Dharamsi.

Bombay, dated this 14th day of June, 1938.

8772.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY IN THE SESSION 1938-39.

The new session of this University for all classes (ARTS, SCIENCE & LAW, etc.), will commence from the 21st July, 1938.

The admissions to all classes will commence from July 17, 1938, and end on July 26, 1938.

The last date for receiving applications for admission to B. T. Class is April 18, 1938, and in case of candidates not appearing for University Examinations this year is June 15, 1938, in case of candidates appearing for a University Examination in 1938.

The Prospectus of the University for 1938-39 giving rules of admission and details of expenses will be available from the undersigned, free of cost about the end of April, 1938.

Prospectus and Syllabus for the B. T. Class only was printed separately and can be had for Annas Four from the Educational Book House, Civil Lines, Aligarh.

REGISTRAR,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(8234)

KHALSA COLLEGE, MATUNGA

THE COLLEGE RE-OPENS on MONDAY, the 20th June. Applications for admission should be filled in at the College Office as early as possible to secure admission. The Office will remain open on all week days between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All optional subjects are allowed at the First Year and Intermediate Arts and Science Classes. Honours Courses for the B.A. in English, French, Persian, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujrathi, Economics and Mathematics and pass courses in History and Philosophy will be taken.

Applications for Hostel Accommodation should be made immediately.

Poor, deserving students should apply for stipends on the prescribed form along with their applications for admission.

FEES.—Arts. Rs. 90|- Science Rs. 95|- per term, of which Rs. 10|- must be sent in with the application for admission.

(8741)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 6 of 1938 is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay, or stations. (8763)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following articles, at the risk of the owners at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 15th June 1938 at the Railway Company's Bombay Central Parcel Office (near Grant Road Station).

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothings, books, umbrellas, vessels, etc.

The belongings of Gangman Bhagwandin Shivnath who occupied Railway quarters at Goregaon.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad gauge section of the B.B. & C. I. Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MATUNGA B. B. & C. I. RY., STATION, NEAR SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Messrs. GANDHI CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Hemraj Anandilal and other the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Sadanand and others the Mortgagors, in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th February 1936, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable Immovable Property THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 7781 square yards according to the Cadastral survey sheet of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim (Matunga near Sassoon Reformatory) and bearing Collector's New No. 3921 and Cadastral Survey No. 446 of Mahim Division together with the Chawls, bungalows, outhouses, and other structures thereon and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4084 (1), (2), (3) and (4) 4085 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 445, 445A, 445B, 445C, 446 and 446A.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co.; Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Yusuf Building Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

The BROADWAY

KINGSWAY; KHODADAD CIRCLE—DADAR

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE!!! AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A very fine picture which should meet public approval and has much historical and literary merit. Hope picture is available to Schools.

—A TEACHER.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS"

WITH
Randolph SCOTT,
Binnie BARNESS,
Henry WILCOXON.

NEXT SATURDAY:
WARNER BROS.' MIGHTY DRAMA:

"THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"

METRO

WHERE THE LION ROARS
Telephone: 31045

Daily at: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SEASON!

Robert TAYLOR
Eleanor POWELL
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"BROADWAY MELODY OF 1938"

FRIDAY NEXT:—
Plans now open for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's gigantic Screen triumph!
Greta GARBO
Charles BOYER
in
"MARIE WALEWSKA"

Box Offices open 9-30 A.M.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO SEE IT ONLY ONCE

You will never tire of seeing it many times.

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Great Screen Romance:

Nirmala

STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
Running in
9TH WEEK

Daily: 5-15; 8 & 10-30 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES

You can now get from your Dealer H.M.V. Records of NIRMALA'S BEAUTIFUL SONGS.

6th GLORIOUS WEEK
KUNKU
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
PLAZA (Dadar)

Next Saturday—
A TENSE STORY OF ETERNAL TRIANGLE—
—ONE MAN and TWO WOMEN

★

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S GREAT SOCIAL:—

'Two Women'

STARRING:
Miss ROSE
Miss PADMADEVI
GAZNAVI & GULAM MOHAMED

Next Saturday at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
—A SUPREME Release!—

HE CHALLENGED THE SUPREME POWERS!

But What did He gain?

COME & SEE

RANJIT'S Mythological Hit

Prithvi-Putra

A JAYANT DESAI PRODUCTION

STARRING:
MADHURI
E. BILLIMORIA, MAZHAR, KALYANI, KANTILAL ETC.

THE WEST END
Daily: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

5TH WEEK
AND STILL GOING STRONG
SAGAR'S
Dynamite
"KISKE SAJAN"

Starring:
★ SURENDRA
★ BIBBO
★ MAYA
★ YAKUB

Direction: C. M. LUHAR, B. Sc.

HEAR THE SONG-HITS ON H. M. V.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL

CENTRAL
TALKIES ..... GIRGAUM
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 P.M.
PRABHAT'S
Proud Creation
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
The PRABHAT Touch to Shri Krishna

Rare Opportunity
Rare Entertainment.
NEW THEATRES'
"DEVDAS"
Starring:—
KAMLESH KUMARI, SAIGAL, JAMUNA, K. C. DEY.
LAST THREE DAYS!
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA
TALKIES: .. LAMINGTON RD.

3RD SMASHING WEEK
GREAT RUSH IN SPITE OF RAIN
PRAKASH SUPER ANIMAL HIT:
STATE EXPRESS
Directed By: VIJAY BHATT
See the Extraordinary daring deeds of Monkey GORILLA & DOG TIGER & TOMMY
SEE TO-NIGHT AT
SUPER TALKIES
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ARROUND THE COURTS

Smuggler Suspects Question When Excise Police Apply For Extradition

Bombay, Tuesday.

An application was made today by the Bombay Excise before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to extradite Krishalar alias Cruickshank alias Marhaysingh alias Vakil Bapat Singh alias Major M. Himanzee to stand his trial on a charge of importing 12 pounds of contraband opium before the First Class Magistrate at Ajmere.

The accused was arrested at Rutlam on May 5 and was subsequently brought to Bombay on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Bombay Excise made more than two remand applications in which they alleged that the accused was the leader of a gang of smugglers operating in different parts of India. To-day, however, they said that after all their investigations they did not think they would succeed if they brought a charge of conspiracy against the accused and, therefore, they preferred a charge of importing opium. After consulting legal opinion in the matter, the Excise Police came to the conclusion that Ajmere was the place where the accused could be legally tried and hence applied for the accused's extradition.

The accused pointed out that a 'prima facie' case should be made out before he was extradited. A good deal of noise, he said, had been made because of the allegation of conspiracy made against him.

Inspector Hudson, giving evidence, stated that the accused was arrested at Rutlam on May 5 at the time the Frontier Mail arrived at the station. He was detained at Rutlam by the police and the Bombay Excise were telegraphed to keep a watch for some articles at the Cenrtal station. The officials recovered, on May 6 one suit case and one attache case said to be belonging to the accused from a second class compartment. Twelve pounds of opium were found concealed in four large tins.

The excise officials, suspecting

(Continued in column 3.)

ADD OVALTINE TO COLD MILK

"Ovaltine" Cold, the most delightful, refreshing and invigorating hot weather drink that you have ever tasted, is simplicity itself to make. All you need is a tin of "Ovaltine" and cold or iced milk, and a jug or shaker in which to mix them.

WHISK BRISKLY—

For one glass of "Ovaltine" Cold, add two good teaspoonfuls of "Ovaltine" to the necessary quantity of cold milk. Mix, shake or whisk briskly and in a moment you have a particularly delicious drink — nourishing, cooling, refreshing.

to make the World's most delicious Hot Weather Drink

PREPARED from Nature's richest restorative foods — ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, "Ovaltine"—taken either hot or cold — supplies correctly balanced nourishment to build up and maintain vigorous health all the year round.

Its delicious flavour has a universal appeal while its supreme quality and value are recognised throughout the world—in the homes of the people, by doctors and nurses, by athletes and others in diverse walks of life.

"Ovaltine" is packed in 4½, 9 and 18 ounce tins. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in Quantity—more in Quality and therefore more in Value.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

OVALTINE SERVED COLD

Indian Distributors:—
JAMES WRIGHT LTD., 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
Also at BOMBAY, MADRAS & KARACHI.

OZ/959

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 35
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi

Lates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7-15 a.m.

SIMLA.—The work of providing longer loops and a higher standard of signalling and inter-locking on the Chingleput-Arkonam section, so as to secure greater efficiency and safety in the running of trains, has been completed. Electric pumping sets in place of steam-driven pumps for the supply of water have been installed at Mettupalayam and Tiruvarur stations.

(Continued from column 2.)

a big conspiracy, instituted inquiries and they even made inquiries in Zanzibar about the activities of the alleged gang.

Magistrate to accused:—Do you remember having been tried by me?

Accused:—I do very well. I think I was charged with wearing a naval uniform.

The case is proceeding.

On the night of June 12, an aged man named Dawalatia Nathu and his wife were returning home after some marketing.

At that time, Laxman, the alleged assailant, along with his other friends, was enjoying liquor at the house of one Bharkya.

The husband and the wife had to pass by that house as it was on their way to their home. When they were passing by it, Laxman saw them. He immediately came out and is alleged to have struck Dawalatia Nathu on his head with an iron bar. The victim, it was stated fell down instantly. His wife seeing the ghastly sight fell unconscious over the body of her husband. Thereupon Banja and Sakhya, it was alleged began to assault her with sticks. She then raised cries. Her son and son-in-law came running to the spot.

The alleged assailants seeing them coming ran away. On the following day Dawalatia Nathu was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital for the treatment of his injuries, where he died yesterday.

Hansraj Anand (18), while crossing De Lisle Road Cross Lane, was fatally knocked down by a motor lorry.

To-day an inquest was held on his body. The Coroner's Jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 14.

The following are statistics of maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall for the past 24 hours recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday.

	Max. Temp	Min. Temp	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure From normal.
	Poona, June 14.				
Agra	87	77	T	0.5	+0.3
Amraoti	89	74	0.3	4.8	+2.3
Akola	94	75	0.1	7.3	+5.3
Ahmedabad	92	79	T	6.0	+5.3
Ajmer	94	81	0.1	3.2	+2.7
Ahmednagar	81	71	0.1	2.9	0.1
Ambala	96	75	0.1	3.4	+2.9
Allahabad	90	78	1.2	2.5	+2.0
Benares	92	81	0.1	3.6	+3.2
Bareilly	86	73	0.5	5.5	+4.9
BOMBAY	84	76	0.9	18.3	+12.6
Bangalore	81	67	0.1	0.8	−1.1
Bhopal	85	73	1.6	7.8	—
Baroda	85	76	2.9	7.2	—
Belgaum	79	69	0.7	3.3	−0.2
Bahawalpur	105	99	—	—	−0.2
Bijapur	89	72	—	4.4	+2.2
Bellary	87	76	—	0.3	−0.7
Bhavnagar	94	76	2.1	5.2	+4.0
Chittagong	84	76	4.5	11.6	+4.1
Calcutta	87	81	T	3.0	−0.9
Cuttack	88	77	T	5.2	+2.1
Cawnpore	81	78	0.9	6.9	+6.1
Calicut	81	74	2.4	23.0	+6.4
Colombo	86	73	0.1	0.7	−4.2
Cherrapunji	70	65	8.0	68.0	+28.9
Cocanada	80	75	0.6	4.3	+2.7
Cochin	81	72	0.7	19.2	+5.6
Dehra Dun	85	73	2.0	5.9	+4.4
Delhi	95	78	—	0.5	−0.1
Dehra I. Khan	85	70	—	1.4	+1.2
Darjeeling	64	58	2.8	12.2	+5.5
Desa	94	83	—	2.4	+2.1
Dalhousie	—	—	1.8	5.2	+3.7
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	88	77	0.9	7.0	+5.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	—	—	—	—	—
Tyderabad (Sind)	103	84	—	1.5	1.4
Indore +	84	71	1.5	10.1	+8.1
Jhansi	92	77	0.3	5.0	+4.5
Jubbulpore	87	74	0.5	6.1	+5.2
Jacobabad	113	89	—	—	—
Jaipur	94	79	0.1	3.4	+2.9
Karwar	84	75	0.7	21.0	+3.0
Karachi	91	85	—	0.1	−0.1
Since June 1.					
Kodaikanal	62	53	T	2.0	−0.1
Khandwa	88	74	0.6	7.2	+5.5
Lucknow	86	78	0.7	4.9	+4.2
Ludhiana	86	73	0.1	1.0	+0.7
Lahore	88	74	0.3	1.2	+1.0
Lyallpur	89	75	0.2	4.0	+3.5
Multan	85	—	—	0.1	−0.1
Mysore	80	68	0.2	0.5	−1.2
Madras	95	82	—	0.8	−0.2
Maymyo	78	67	—	5.7	+0.5
Marmagoa	85	76	0.4	15.1	—
Malegaon	88	74	0.1	3.3	+1.0
Mussoorie	67	59	0.2	5.0	+3.7
Mahableshwar	66	62	4.0	33.8	+21.3
Murree	68	52	1.0	11.3	+1.1
Mount Abu	83	70	0.2	2.4	+1.8
Masulipatam	84	77	0.3	5.7	+3.6
Mandalay	90	77	—	2.8	−1.3
Mangalore	78	73	1.4	22.3	+4.0
Meerut	—	—	—	2.5	+1.9
Mercara	68	64	1.8	15.3	+5.0
Nagpur	89	76	0.4	6.4	+3.3
Ootacamund	57	53	0.1	2.3	−1.5
Patna	89	80	0.1	2.9	+1.1
Peshawar	93	75	—	0.3	+0.1
Poona	78	73	0.4	2.4	+0.2
Pachmarhi	77	67	1.0	6.7	+4.8
Port Blair	82	75	0.4	11.1	+1.4
Quetta	—	83	55	—	—
Ranchi	83	74	0.9	4.8	+1.8
Rawalpindi	84	69	0.2	9.0	+8.4
Rangoon	87	76	—	1.2	−1.4
Ratnagiri	82	76	1.1	21.2	+8.1
Rajkot	85	75	3.6	7.7	+6.9
Sialkot	88	74	0.6	2.9	+2.6
Srinagar	66	56	1.0	1.6	+1.2
Sholapur	91	73	—	3.3	+0.7
Shillong	75	66	1.1	7.8	−0.1
Simla	68	58	0.3	1.8	+1.2
Surat	86	75	4.9	11.6	+10.2
Salem	93	76	—	0.8	−1.0
Trichinopoly	95	79	—	1.5	+0.7
Trivandrum	85	75	—	4.1	−3.0
Vizagapatam	80	77	0.1	7.8	+5.5

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

Over 18 Inches Of Rain Recorded At Byculla

After a short spell of rest on Sunday, the Monsoon revived on Monday and all parts of the City experienced a fairly good fall. Matunga got the least with just 85 cents, whereas Byculla got more than twice as much.

The following are the rainfall figures for the 24 hours ending on Monday morning and the total since the Monsoon began:—

Colaba 92 cents and 18.32 inches. Fort 1.47 inches and 17.22 inches. Byculla 1.66 inches and 18.65 inches. Matunga 85 cents and 15.15 inches.

The maximum temperature stood at 83.6 degrees, being five degrees below normal; the minimum was 76.3 degrees, being two degrees below normal.

MONSOON STRONG IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

POONA, June 14.

The monsoon has been generally strong over the country outside southeast Madras, east Deccan, west Rajputana, Sind and the Frontier. Rainfall has been particularly abundant in Gujarat and Bengal. Temperatures were markedly below normal in region from east Gujarat, north Bombay Deccan to United Provinces, Birar in the Punjab, Kashmir and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji eight inches; Sriganganagar, Rajkot, Khandala and Mahabaleshwar four; Berhampore, Darjeeling, Baroda and Jalgaon three; Dinajpur, Dehra Dun, Bhavnagar, Dalhousie, Gulmarg and Calicut one; Sambalpur, Bogra, Purnea, Indore, Bhopal, Chanda, Montgomery, Sonamarg, Mangalore and Mercara one and a half.

FORECAST:

(Until The Evening Of 13th.)

The monsoon will be active in West Coast, Gujarat, Central parts of the country, north Madras Coast, northeast India, United Provinces, east Punjab and east Rajputana. Scattered showers are expected in the remaining parts. Rainfall will generally decrease over the country outside northeast India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-6-38.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .103 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.6 degrees 4.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.3 degrees 1.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.92 inches

Total rainfall during the mouth 18.32 inches

Total rainfall during the year 19.61 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-6-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instruments above mean sea level.

HOW A PARALYTIC GOT GIFT OF RADIO SET

The following appears in the Bombay "Sentinel" of Tuesday:—

The Bombay "Sentinel" has great pleasure in making an announcement that will certainly remain a historical landmark in the chronicles of Indian Broadcasting.

On Saturday last there appeared in our columns an impassioned appeal from "A Lady Listener" for the gift of a Radio Set to Mr. F. De Burgh, a paralytic for life now confined in St. Georges Hospital.

TO-DAY DE BURGH WILL GET A BRAND NEW PHILCO RADIO SET THE GENEROUS DONOR IS MR. D.R.D. WADIA, DIRECTOR OF THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD. QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY, AND IT IS HIS EXPRESS WISH THAT THE SET BE PRESENTED TO DE BURGH, THROUGH BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER, THE "BOMBAY SENTINEL." MR WADIA'S FIRM HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY FOR PHILCO RADIOS.

CLASH WITH THIEVES AND VILLAGERS

KARACHI, June 10.

Report of an encounter between a party of thieves and villagers resulting in death of one of the former comes from a village in Upper Sind. It appears six thieves armed with deadly weapons raided the house of a wealthy merchant. Four of them guarded the entrance while two went in. There were at the time two persons inside the house. One of them managed to get away and collected villagers. There ensued an encounter resulting in one of the thieves being killed. Four ran away while the remaining one was arrested and handed over to the police. Investigation is progressing.—A.P.

Artificial Silk From Cotton Linters

I. C. C. C. Experiments: Saving Wastage Of 60,000 Bales Of Cotton

Any thing up to 60,000 bales or 10,000 tons of cotton are, it is believed, largely wasted in this country in the form of cotton linters

Cotton linters are the short fibres left when the cotton is ginned with a saw gin. They are 1/8 of an inch and are nearly always allowed to go to waste In roller ginning these linters are mixed up with cotton and sent to the mills. When this cotton is spun they fall out and are again wasted.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has been carrying on experiments in the first stage of artificial silk production by the 'acetate process' and is determining the cost of producing chemical cotton, i.e., purified cellulose made from cotton. The experiments are carried on at the Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory in Bombay. Given the cost of production of the basic material, chemical cotton, an industrialist can calculate the cost of rayon manufacture.

The other basic material used in the production of artificial silk is acetic acid. Experiments are being carried out at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology in Cawnpore which is studying the cost of production of acetic acid and acetic hydride from molasses of which there is an abundant supply in India

Both cotton linters and molasses are materials that are available in this country and their use would be a valuable addition to the country's wealth.

ALL PUBLIC WELLS OPEN TO HARIJANS

(From A Correspondent)

BORSAD, (By Mail).

The information has been received here that the Chief Secretary of the Nadiad Town Municipality has issued a public notice that now all the Harijans can use the public wells in Nadiad Town area.

A meeting of the motor bus owners, under the presidentship of Mr. Trivedi, the D.S.P. of Kaira district was held here yesterday to establish the bus owners association of the district.

Yesterday it was a wind storm with about 1.2" rain on this side. Some trees were broken.

After prolonged labour troubles for the past two years and over, the textile mills of Pondicherry now begin to face a quite unfavourable economic situation, which necessitated in effecting a complete lock-out in the Savana Mills since the 16th ultimo.

The CHILDREN'S ACADEMY.

A Modern Co-Educational School with Infant, Primary and Secondary Departments, including the MATRIC CLASS. Run on the lines of new education.

PRINCIPAL:—A. S. STHALEKAR, M. Sc., T. D. (Lond.).
VICE-PRINCIPAL:—T. P. TELANG, M. A., Edn. (Columbia).

SCALE OF FEES:
Infant—Rs. 5. Primary Rs. 3.
English Std. I—Rs. 3-8-0 up to MATRIC—Rs. 7.

(Deserving Students will not be debarred from joining, on account of fees).

Address:—
CHAWAN BHUVAN, Gamdevi Road, Gamdevi, BOMBAY No. 7.
Or 'Phone:—43423.

7 o'clock REG'D TRADE MARK
SLOTTED BLADE
7 O'CLOCK

Ask your dealer to show you a 7 o'clock Set. It includes a 7 o'clock razor and two 7 o'clock blades, which offer all the advantages of slotted blades at an amazingly low cost.

Complete in a compact moulderite case, the 7 O'CLOCK Set is a wonderful bargain at only

12 ANNAS

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INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
(Established in 1913)

1. Absolute Security and Sound Investment for Policyholders.
2. Up-to-date and attractive schemes to suit all pockets.

It pays to represent this growing concern. Excellent agency contracts.

3. Prompt Settlement of claims.
4. 2½% rebate on yearly premiums.
5. Sound & economic management.

For particulars please apply to:—
DALAL & Co., *Secretaries*
East & West Building, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Monsoon Conditions Spoil League Football

CHAMPIONS BEAT BOMBAY GYM. BY 4 GOALS

The clerk of the weather was very severe on the footballers on Tuesday, when in deplorable monsoon conditions, which had turned the Cooperage into all mud-and-water, the Cheshire Regiment met and defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by 4 clear goals in the first division of the Harwood League Football Tournament.

To add to the existing horrible underfoot conditions, a heavy downpour, which came on with the commencement of the game, made things worse and the Bombay Gymkhana players were all at sea, the only exception being Wilkins, their custodian, who despite all this, kept his post admirably and but for his several excellent saves, the Cheshires should have doubled their margin of victory.

The Champions, once again, proved that they can adapt themselves to any conditions and that rain or no rain, they can easily beat any side in the League Championship. Scientific football, though, was out of the question, one could still see the Cheshires combining brilliantly.

BLANEY IN FORM

Blaney, the military team's inside-left, was in deadly form and was responsible for the first 2 goals for his side. His second goal was a fine piece of dribbling and ball-control.

HOW THE GAME WENT

The Champions attacked immediately after the kick-off and the Gymkhana goalkeeper was called upon to deal with difficult shots from almost all the opposing forwards. Wilkins stood up to this task bravely and two of his saves were very spectacular indeed, more especially the second, which he saved from Cowell.

During this period the Gymkhana forwards entered their opponents' area only on one occasion, when Preston, their centre-forward, was presented with the "sitter" of the day, but to the mortification of their supporters, Preston hung on to the ball uselessly and allowed Barnes, the Cheshire's left back, to dispossess him and send the ball high up in the field.

CHAMPIONS SCORE

Gaining the upper hand again and attacking continuously the Champions went 1 up on the score-board in the 15th minute from the start, Blaney their inside-left, netting the goal. The winners kept on raiding the Gymkhana goal and Wilkins prevented the ball from crossing the line off a fine header by Keegans.

For the second time during the first period of play the Gymkhana attack-line carried the ball to the opposite end but lack of understanding between their forwards broke up their movement as they were heading towards their opponents goal.

HEAVY RAIN

On came the rain more heavily than ever before but it did not seem to disturb the Regimental players and Blaney, here, gave a fine display of ball-control and dribbling as a result of which he got past no less than 3 defenders and capped his effort by beating Wilkins to score the second goal for his side just before the half-time whistle.

COOPERAGE FLOODED

Rain continued and Cooperage was flooded during the interval. Referee Hibbert came out to inspect the turf and ordered resumption five minutes behind time.

It was the same tale on changing over and the Champions, who were quite at home even under such monsoonish conditions, continued to storm the Gymkhana goal and after Wilkins had brought off several great saves from all angles, the winners added 2 more goals to their score. Tesseyman and Sutton sharing 1 each.

The Result:—

CHESHIRES 4 goals
BOMBAY GYMKHANA Nil.

The teams were:—

CHESHIRES: Stubbs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Charmley; Tesseyman, Sutton, Keegans, Blaney and Pennington.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Wilkins; Browne and Smith; Collins, Stilliard and Jameson; Cowell, Barree, Preston, Marsden and Love.

REFEREE: Mr. L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN: Messrs. C. Kotian and W. Bradley.

TO-DAY'S GAME

BOMBAY CITY v. BOMBAY UNITED at 5-50 p.m.

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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 26,50,000

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W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR KENT

Results Of Week-End County Cricket Matches

LONDON, June 13.

The following are results of first class cricket matches which commenced on June 11:—

Yorkshire beat Middlesex by 7 wickets. Middlesex 105 and 148 (Bowes 4 for 35). Yorks 173 (Mitchell 50, Robins 4 for 24) and 84 for 3 wickets.

Somerset beat Nottinghamshire by 10 wickets. Notts 171 and 178 (Larwood 59, Andrews 4 for 36, Wellard 4 for 56). Somerset 298 (F. Lee 81, Staples 4 for 46) and 52 for nil.

Derbyshire beat Kent by an innings and 86 runs. Derby 437 (Alfred Pope 76 not out). Kent 167 (Alfred Pope 5 for 68) and, following on, 184 (Spencer 57, George Pope 7 for 57).

Closing Scores

The following are closing scores in County Cricket matches:—

Surrey 270 and 219 for 4 (Fishlock 58). Essex 124 (Watts 5 for 40).

Sussex 227 and 165 (James Langridge 68 not out. Herman 4 for 58. Heath 5 for 60.) Hants 209 (Wood 7 for 52).

Free Foresters 633 for 7 declared. Cambridge University 422 for 4 (Thomson 190, Gibb 144 not out).

Lancashire 564 for 9 declared. Glamorgan 163 (Brierley 65, Wilkinson 4 for 63) and, following on, 145 for one. (Davies 52 not out. Brierley 73 not out).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
11-30 Indian Music.
p.m.
12-55 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 European Music.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.
5-30 Bhajan. 5-40 Shridhar Parsekar: Violin solo. 5-50 Marathi Poems by Kavi. 6-0 Variety Programme. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Hirabai Barodekar. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Hirabai Barodekar, Marathi pad. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Prem Naiya. 9-30 News. 9-45 Relationships. Any Husband to Any Wife. A talk by Stanley Jepson. 10-0 Agness Barrett: Pianoforte Recital. 10-20 Guda Philipsborn: Soprano. 10-30 Art Players.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Melodies. 7-30 A Set of Ghazals. 7-45 Instrumental Interlude. 7-55 News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.
12-30 Pleasant Mixture. 1-0 Delhi Lady Listener's Choice.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 Musical Variety. 6-30 For Women Only. 7-0 Instrumental Trio: Khayal eman. 7-10 Classical, Light Melodies. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Our Stars. 3-30 Readings from Famous Books. 8-40 Light Songs. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 AIR Orchestra. 10-0 Chemistry and Modern Warfare: Talk by A. M. Thomson. 10-15 Classical Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Four Stars. 8-0 Our Stars. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 In Lighter Mood. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 A Vocal Recital. 10-45 Gramophone Records. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

TRANSMISSION I

p.m.
12-36 Max Miller: Comedian. 12-51 Francisco Casanova. Weather, Ocean. 1-36 Ladies' Hour. 1-46 Household Hints. 1-56 Religious Song. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Ashalata Roy. 5-51 Humorous Sketch. 6-11 Jantri Sangha: Orchestra. 6-21 Sailendra Nath Das. 6-36 Probhavati. 6-46 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 7-1 The Jantri Sangha. 7-11 Sailendra Nath Das. 7-21 Probhavati. 7-36 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 7-51 Gwalior: Past and Present. Talk in Bengali by N. Chatterjee. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Sushila Sen. 8-41 Rajen Sarcar. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Gracia Duveck: Elocutionist. 9-36 Cheek by Jowl with Strips, Talk by A. J. Zorab. 9-51 Distant Drum. 10-26 Command Performers.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 G R Peshora. 6-0 Sabrunnisa Begam. 6-20 Khyber Orchestra: Dadra. 6-25 Mumtaz Begam. 6-45 Khabare Atare. 7-45 Short Stories: by A. S. Kaifi. 8-0 G. R. Peshora. 8-20 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Sabrunnisa Begum. 8-50 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Mumtaz Begam. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mumtaz Begam. 10-0 European Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 6-55 Trilok Nath Marwaha. 7-5 Classical Music. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Zahirdar Beg. Talk in Hindustani by Badr-ud-Din Badr. 8-15 Trilok Nath Marwaha. 8-25 Rashida Begam. 8-45 Bhai Abdul Haq. 9-5 Trilok Nath Marwaha. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Anecdotes of Indian Lawyers and Law Courts: 2. Talk by B. R. Puri. 10-0 Bhai Abdul Haq. 10-25 Rashida Begam. 10-50 Trilok Nath Marwaha.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Munnan Saheb. 6-55 Lucknow Orchestra. 7-5 Bibi Jani of Lucknow. 7-30 Kumar. 8-0 Munnan Saheb. 8-30 Bilwa Mangal. Play in Hindustani. 9-10 Bhola Nath. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English 9-45 Kumar. 10-15 Munnan Saheb. 10-40 Bibi Jani.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p. m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSG (to 8-30 p. m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11-75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)
p. m.
7-30 Syncopated Piano Music. 7-45 B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. 8-45 Take Your Choice. 9-30 News. 9-50 Recital. 10-10 World Affairs. 10-50 to 11-45 Arabic Programme.

EMPIRE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Kennerley's Record Break Of 472

MELBOURNE, June 14.

In Empire Billiards Championship at Melbourne Kennerley beat Begg 2429 to 863. Kennerley created a new Empire record break of 472. His other breaks were were 169, 126, 116, 101, 99, 93, 87, 81, 72 and 152.

Begg made breaks of 43, 62 and 56.

At the interval Kennerley was 1236 and Begg was 407.

Rajputana Team May Have To Cancel Remaining Tour

LONDON, June 14.

Owing to financial embarrassment, which, it is hoped, is temporary, private India cricket team for Rajputana have had to cancel their week-end matches and the calling off of the remainder of the tour is a possibility.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM AND CRICKET CLUB

BOMBAY, June 14.

Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala, Hon. Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, has issued the following statement to the press:

"Since the publication of the report from Madras that the Cricket Club of India have turned down the proposal of Mr. Frank Tarrant to bring out to India an Australian team during the coming cold weather, there seems to be some misunderstanding, and an impression is being created that Mr. K. S. Rangarao's statement refers also to the efforts of the Cricket Club to get the consent of the Australian Board of Control to the present Australian team playing in England, breaking journey at Bombay on their way back to Australia. This is not so as the Cricket Club have declined to entertain Mr. Tarrant's proposal only and there are every hopes that the Australians will play in Bombay against an All-India team on their way back to Australia.—A.P.

RAJPUTANA CRICKETERS' FINE DISPLAY

Drawn Match At Cambridge: Abbas Khan And Hazare Score Centuries

FERNERS, June 6.
(By Air).

In a three-day fixture between the Rajputana Cricket Club touring team and the Cambridge University played at Ferners, produced some excellent cricket and resulted in a draw.

The Indians, who batted first, ran up a huge total of 406 in their first innings with Abbas Khan and V. H. Hazare scoring centuries. The former played a solid innings for his 101 but Hazare's knock was an attractive one and his score of 117 included 16 boundaries.

Cambridge replied with another big total of 456 for the loss of 8 wickets when Yardley declared. J. D. A. Langley had the distinction of scoring a fine century and his partnership with F. G. Mann retrieved what appeared to a serious situation.

Others who did well were P. A. Gibb (64), B. D. Carris (60), Mann (50) and G. E. Hewan (69) not out. Ramji was the most successful bowler capturing 4 wickets for 96 runs.

Rajputana, thanks to a fine display by K. Bose and Abbas Khan who scored 54 and 61 (not out) respectively, were able to put up 162 for the loss of only two wickets and declared leaving Cambridge 113 to get in 35 minutes for a win. But Cambridge had made 47 for no loss when stumps were drawn.

Scores:—

RAJPUTANA (1st Innings.)

K. Bose, l-b-w., Yardley	38
C. H. Banker, l.b.w., Hewan	52
Ram Prakash, c Yardley, b Hewan	31
Abbas Khan, c Langley, b Hewan	101
M. A. Gopaldas, b Wilson	1
V. S. Hazare, c and b Rees-Davies	117
N. Kesari, c Carris, b Rees-Davies	8
Deepchand, l.b.w., R. C. Gibb	14
K. Bhattacharya, not out	14
Attique Hussain, c Thompson, b R. Gibb	1
L. Ramji, c Gibb, b Wilson	12
Extras	17
Total	406

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rees-Davies	35	8	105	2
Wilson	22.2	6	61	2
R. C. Gibb	34	13	70	2
Yardley	15	1	35	1
Hewan	28	2	107	3
Mann	3	0	11	0

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (1st Innings.)

P. A. Gibb, st. Deepchand, b Ramji	64
B. D. Carris, b Ramji	60
J. R. Thompson, c Deepchand, b Ramji	8
N. W. D. Yardley, b Hazare	2
J. D. A. Langley, c Abbas Khan, b Ramji	131
F. G. Mann, c Deepchand, b Kesari	50
P. M. Studd, c Ramji, b Kesari	29
G. E. Hewan, not out	69
R. C. Gibb, st. Deepchand, b Bhattacharya	4
D. C. Wilson, not out	15
W. R. Rees-Davies, did not bat.	
Extras	24
Total (for 8 wkts)	456

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhattacharya	38	10	76	1
Hazare	36	6	123	1
Ramji	42	11	96	4
Gopaldas	17	0	46	0
Attique Hussein	13	1	55	0
Kesari	11	3	36	2

RAJPUTANA (2nd Innings.)

K. Bose, c Yardley, b Hewan	54
C. H. Banker, not out	29
Ram Parkash, l.b.w., Hewan	5
Abbas Khan, not out	61
Extras	13
Total (for 2 wkts)	*142

(*Innings declared closed)

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rees-Davies	10	4	23	0
Wilson	14	5	38	0
Hewan	18	4	45	2
R. C. Gibb	10	3	27	0
Mann	5	0	16	0

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2nd Innings.)

B. D. Carris, not out	16
J. R. Thompson, not out	31
Extras	0
Total (for no loss)	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hazare	6	3	8	0
Ramji	3	0	11	0
Bhattacharya	4	0	16	0
Kesari	2	0	12	0

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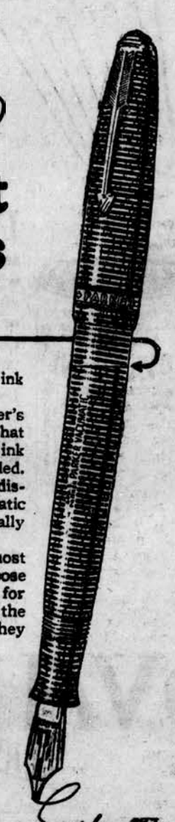

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 2, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 16 1357
Parsi: Deh 13, 1307
Hightide: 0.52; 13.48
Lowtide: 6.48; 19.50
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 16.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TATA 'PLANES

The Secretary of the Aviation Department, of the Tata Sons Ltd, writes: Owing to the unserviceability of Bhuj landing ground, our machines will not halt at Bhuj in either direction until further notice.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Himalaya Maru' left Singapore on June 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 23 via Penang and Colombo.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A public meeting to mourn the death of the late Mr. Nanabhai Laxman Parelker, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Ramachandra Bhatt High School, Parel, when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will preside.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL

The Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle re-opened on Tuesday. The Matriculation results for the school are good, as usual, six students passing out of nine. There were ten students in the class and only one was kept back. Last year, five students passed out of six.

KUDAL DESHASHTHA GAUD BRAHMIN VIDDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of the above educational institution which has been doing a very useful service to the community for the last 38 years, was held in the Library Hall of the Kudal Deshkar Niwas, Girgaon on Sunday last.

The annual report and the audited balance sheet which were adopted by the meeting revealed that the working capital of the Samaj is over Rs. 2,25,000 and the Reserve Fund which stands in the vicinity of Rs. 1,70,000 is chiefly invested in Government Securities. During the year under review there were 146 applications—including 15 from ladies—before the Committee for scholarship from the Samaj. Out of these, 74 applications from boys and 13 from ladies were approved by the Selection Committee and a sum of Rs. 5,352 was sanctioned. Four applications were rejected. There were two applications for foreign scholarship and after a deep scrutiny a scholarship of Rs. 600 was sanctioned to Mr. D. N. Ajgaonkar B.A. (Hons.) 1st Class, who proceeded to Cambridge for Mathematical Tripos.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai via 'Negapatam' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 16th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Narkunda' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 16th instant.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Last of the Mohicans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krisana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Penitentiary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"For Valour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruva" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Hurricane" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Man Who Played God". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"This'll make You Whistle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ALL INDIA RADIO

To-day (Wednesday) at 9-15 p.m. Mr. Appa Pendse will pay a tribute in Marathi from All-India Radio, Bombay to the memory of Achyutrao Kolhatkar who died on 15th June 1932 i.e. exactly 6 years ago.

LATE ACHYUTRAO KOLHATKAR

The seventh anniversary of the death of Achyutrao Kolhatkar will be celebrated in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, near Prarthana Samaj, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Shahu Tilak Party. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

C. V. O. JAIN SCHOLARSHIPS

College students of Cutchi Visha Oshwal Jain community in need of scholarships should apply on or before 20th instant, to the Hon. Secretary, Shree Cutchi Visha Oswal Jain Pathshala, Samuel Street, Bombay 9. They must enclose a certificate from their College Principal, with regard to their studies, etc.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Committee of Management of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali had this year received in all 467 applications from students from the different parts of the country for loan scholarships (as against 357 received last year), out of which 206 were granted, after careful scrutiny, though some are still pending disposal. The following is a rough classification of the scholarships granted:—

(I) College Education (Arts and Science Courses): 44 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 350 per mensem.
(II) Technical and Professional Education: 28 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 250 per mensem.
(III) Secondary Education: 110 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 407 per mensem.
(IV) Primary Education: 7 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 24 per mensem.
(V) Widows' Education: 17 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 131-8-0 per mensem.
Total: 206 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,162-8-0 per mensem.

SPEED LIMITS AND THE MONSOON

Broadcast By Motoring Authorities

"Speed limits are worse than useless" said the Publicity Officer of the W.I.A.A. in reply to a question put by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan in a broadcast from the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio on Monday night in which the Commissioner of Police (Mr. W. R. G. Smith)) and Mr. A. S. Trollip of the Safety First Association of India, took part.

The replies of these three Motoring Authorities had been worked out independently and it is interesting that the Police, the Safety First Association and the W.I.A.A. were almost in complete agreement on every point.

The Commissioner of Police stated that statistics did not go to shaw that the monsoon increased accident—in fact, serious accidents decreased owing to the greater care with which cars were handled.

The W.I.A.A.'s Representative stated that at all times of the year more accidents were caused by pedestrians than by motor cars; with this the Commissioner of Police agreed.

Mr. Talyarkhan asked Mr. Trollip what dangerous parts he would particularly warn the public about and in reply the latter mentioned especially all intersections, blind corners and places where pedestrians are in large numbers.

On the subject of speed limits all three speakers were agreed that whereas a high speed might be safe at one time of the day, 15 miles per hour might be highly dangerous in the same place at another time of the day. In addition, there was the tendency for drivers to imagine that provided they kept within the speed limit imposed, they were driving safely, and could not be prosecuted irrespective of the actual conditions obtaining.

THE CHILDREN'S ACADEMY

Schools which are run on modern lines are still rare and the Children's Academy, now housed in Chawan Bhavan, Gamdevi Road, Bombay, is undoubtedly a welcome addition. This institution by maintaining a very moderate scale of fees has made it possible for a wider circle of the public to enjoy the benefits of such up-to-date education on the lines of New Education. The school proposes to admit a limited number to facilitate the carrying out of the modern methods like the Dalton plan. The staff includes persons with high academic qualifications and sound teaching experience. The Principal Mr. A. S. Sthalekar, M.Sc., T.D. (Lond.), formerly of the Public School, Dehra Dun, and the Vice-Principal Mr. T. P. Telang, M.A., have had considerable experience in India and abroad. The rest of the staff mostly consists of first-class graduates of the University.

The School stands for an all-round education and will pay proper attention to the building of character. One of its aims is to cater for the individual needs of the pupil. With these ideals before it and with such an efficient staff at its disposal, the management is sure to develop this School into one of the first rate institutions of the City.

Under the auspices of the Rathester Mandal the Zoroaster's death Anniversary was celebrated on Monday evening at the Sir Jivanji J. Mody Memorial Hall. Mr. S. A. Banker (left), presided and spoke on "How ancient tenets of Zoroastrianism are supported by the modern science."

Girl Students proceeding to the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, London, on the University of London, Degree Day to receive their degrees from the Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of the University.

King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

Grand Total Now Rs. 42,73,044

The 12th list of subscription actually received up to May 31, 1938, in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, given below, amounts to Rs. 3,24,114-13-11, which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 42,73,044-0-10.

Total amount previously acknowledged Rs. 39,48,929-2-11.

ASSAM.

Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 7,000.

BENGAL.

Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 48,353-6-6; Dr. Punchu Gopal Dutt, Calcutta Rs. 2; Rai Sahib N. C. Chatterjee, Calcutta Rs. 10; Total Rs. 48,365-6-6.

BIHAR.

Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 12,841-12-9.

BOMBAY.

1st (Bombay) Dn. U.T.C. (I.T.F.), Poona Rs. 100; Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 35,000; Total Rs. 35,100.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Through Tehsildar, Raipur Rs. 54-10-3; Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 7,500; Total Rs. 7,554-10-3.

DELHI.

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi Rs. 53; Station Director, All-India Radio, Delhi Rs. 1,011; Total Rs. 1,064.

MADRAS.

Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 20,000.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 3,641.

PUNJAB.

European Institute, N. W. Railway, Kalka Rs. 40; 1st Royal Bn. (L. I.) 9th Jat Regiment, Lucknow Rs. 100-4; Through Deputy Commissioner Jhang Rs. 2,033-10; Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 75,000; Total Rs. 77,173-14.

SIND.

Through Provincial Organisation Rs. 6,500.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Kargha Sangh, Hardwar Rs. 2; Staff and Students of Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee Rs. 122-8; Mr. Balbir Singh Jashpal, Benares Cantt. Rs. 5; Through Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal Rs. 15; Total Rs. 144-8.

BALUCHISTAN.

K. E. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Baluchistan, Quetta Rs. 11,687.

BARODA ADMINISTERED AREA.

Through Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States Rs. 951.

CENTRE.

Thakur of Ratesh Estate Rs. 82.

STATES.

Pahra Jagir Rs. 37-8; Piploda Rs. 1,405-12; Jhabua Rs. 5,455-5-3; Jaora Rs. 1,088-2; Nagod 400; Dhar Rs. 2,004; Akalkot Rs. 2,200; Nandgaon Rs. 274-0-9; Bonai Rs. 100; Khairagarh Rs. 491-2; Cambay Rs. 719; Chhota Udepur Rs. 1,995; Japti Estates Rs. 150; Sachin Rs. 217; Gwalior Rs. 10,004-0-9; Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir Rs. 20,000; Pudukkottai Rs. 11,860-1-5; Banganapalle Rs. 2,974-2; Jodhpur Rs. 14,244-0-3; Jaipur Rs. 2,623-14; Jhalawar Rs. 4,000; Chamba Rs. 1,452-12; Mangal (Simla Hills) Rs. 130; Khaneti Estate (Simla Hills) 23; Pataudi Rs. 522; Limbdi Rs. 366-14; Gondal Rs. 1,274; Through Western India States Agency Organisation Rs. 6,000; Total Rs. 92,009-10-5; Grand Total Rs. 42,73,044-0-10.

AMOUNTS CREDITED TO PROVINCES.

The progressive totals of the amounts credited to the Central account at New Delhi in respect of the various Provinces are published below:—

Assam Rs. 38,700; Bengal Rs. 3,23,619-14-9; Bihar Rs. 13,511-12-9; Bombay Rs. 2,20,659-8-3; Central Provinces and Berar Rs. 21,489-10-3; Delhi Rs. 67,426-9; Madras Rs. 2,40,225-2; N. W. F. Province Rs. 32,262-9-9; Orissa Rs. 10,579; Punjab Rs. 2,51,827-3-6; Sind Rs. 26,385-2; United Provinces Rs. 45,446-6-3.

DAILY CHANGE AT REGAL

There will be a daily change of films at the Regal from to-day (Wednesday). For to-day "The Man Who Played God" with George Arliss will be shown.

On Thursday Errol Flynn's "Green Light" will be screened.

For Friday, Paul Muni's famous picture "Life of Louis Pasteur" will be the feature.

Kunzru & Joshi Re-elected

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 14.

Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru and Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., were re-elected the President and the Vice-President respectively of the Servants of India Society for a further period of three years.

Mr. Bomanji Dalal Succumbs To Heart Failure

Straightforward Businessman Who Enhanced Prestige Of Messrs. Merwanji & Sons

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Bomanji Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, head of the well-known firm of Brokers, Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, at the age of 62, at his residence in Colaba at 12-40 this morning.

Mr. Dalal was one of the few brokers in the City who are respected by all and known for their strict principles in business. Mr. Dalal would never allow his firm to do any business on a speculative basis and this added to the prestige of the firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons.

Mr. Dalal after his education entered the Bullion Market and made a name for himself as a straightforward businessman. He then joined his father's firm which was started as far back as 1862. When he joined the firm in 1898 it was already well established and had a very good reputation. It was during his time that the firm became the sole brokers of the Port Trust of Bombay and one of the Chief Brokers of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and City Improvement Trust.

Mr. Dalal, though he did not take an active part in public affairs, was well-known in his community and among businessmen and was also a popular figure in society. He was famous for his correct forecasting of the trend of the markets. As much as his experience in the business it was his flair for it that he was noted for. He was also known in the market as one of the few men who strictly adhered to genuine brokerage business.

Mr Dalal, it appears had been suffering from some heart trouble for the last few days. The last day he attended the firm was on Monday last. After that he was confined to his house due to this heart trouble and he succumbed to it this morning at 12-40.

Mr. Dalal leaves behind a son and numerous friends and admirers to mourn his loss.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

I have on many occasions written on the need of a regular bus service on the Andheri-Kurla route. This route, it will be recalled, has had no regular bus service, though there was a bus service from Andheri to Marol, but this being quite irregular the residents then wrote many petitions to the Bandra Bus Service to run a regular service. The Bandra Bus Service, it will be further recalled, then made a complete survey of the whole route and the service was about to be put into working, when certain rules of the police regarding regular stops made the bus service desert the idea.

These controversies took place some time in 1935 and ever since the said bus company was in correspondence with the police to reach an amicable settlement, but I understand no settlement whatsoever has yet been reached.

To my surprise yesterday, a correspondent drops in my office to tell me that Sunday last saw the inauguration of a regular bus service between Kurla and Andheri. This service, I am further informed, is now run by a newly formed bus company.

The fares charged look quite reasonable to me, but the people down that way who will take advantage of this service being cultivators, I feel it would tell on their purse. The fares charged are three annas for Andheri Railway Station, two annas for Marol and one anna for Kurla. At the start trips are made at regular intervals of an hour at each starting place, but with the increase of traffic the bus service promises to increase the number of trips.

ROAD FOR SAHAR.

Last year, after the monsoons I, on many occasions, wrote on the growing need of building of a road along the old Trombay railway lines. The only road way for the people of Sahar at present is from a roundabout way through Marol via Andheri, which is a distance about three and a half miles. This makes the office going and businessmen of this place use the short cut along the railway lines. This short cut during the monsoon causes a lot of inconvenience and the residents now make their way through knee-deep water, which is rather dangerous to human life.

As I have repeatedly insisted that authorities concerned must find out some means of building a narrow road, which would not only be a boon to the people who at present use this track, but will help to develop the land.

SUBURBAN D. S. P.

Mr. J. Hobson, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, sailed by last Saturday's mail boat for Europe, on leave for a period of 4 months.

Acting in his place now, is Mr. L. A. Paddonrow, Superintendent of Police of the Satara District. Mr. Paddonrow is not new to the Bombay Suburban District, as he was acting D. S. P., in this place in 1936.

WARNING TO PARENTS.

The heavy showers that we have had during the last few days has filled most of the wells in the Suburban area, which now draws hundreds of boys for a daily dip.

Swimming, we all know, has been certified to be a very good sport and an exercise that helps to develop every part of one's body, but like every sport swimming has its dangers too, they being grave ones, that every year take a toll of many lives.

On Sunday, Bandra would have been the venue of the first drowning tragedy in a well for this year, but it was through mere luck that a young boy of about 11 years was saved from becoming a victim.

This accident, I learn, was the sequel to a number of boys playing about in the well-pushing, ducking and what not, which is rather dangerous in wells, this being the cause of the many accidents recorded year by year in the Suburbs.

Suburban Parents would, therefore, do well to instruct their children of these dangers and better still to stop their younger ones from a well bath.

JANOO HASSAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The report of the Janoo Hassan Scholarship Trust Fund for the period 1st April 1934 to 31st March 1937 says that the Trustees received from the Accountant-General, Bombay High Court 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes, 1865 of the face value of Rs. 2,41,000 and cash amounting to Rs. 10,509-5-7. They also received a sum of Rs. 343-0-3 from Messrs. Bhawanidas and Company.

The Trustees report that they have obtained an aggregate refund of income-tax of Rs. 2,749 being the two years income-tax deducted at source from interest on Government Securities of Rs. 2,32,000 received from the Accountant-General.

The following Government Securities were purchased during the period:

3 1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes 1900-01 of the face value of Rs. 13,200.
of the face value of Rs. 21,000.

The Trustees were able to obtain from the Income-tax officer a permanent Exemption Certificate directing the Public Debt Office to make no deductions of Income-tax on interest from Government Securities belonging to the Trust.

During the period under review the Trustees granted and paid scholarships to students and the total amount of scholarships so paid was Rs. 5,492-5-0.

The Income and Expenditure Account shows that as against an income of Rs. 25,902-11-9 derived from interest on Government Securities and from interest on current account an expenditure of Rs. 5,664-13-9 was incurred during the period under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,237-14 representing excess of income over expenditure during the period.

The Trustees regret, that in spite of large available resources at their disposal for payments of scholarships, demand for scholarships was very poor and disappointing. The Trustees hope that poor and needy students of the Halai Memon Mahomedan Community will avail themselves of the Funds at the disposal of the Trustees.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jasoobhoy, Registered Accountants.

HIGH COURT REOPENS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The High Court reopened today after the summer vacation.

Mr. Justice Blackwell who was on leave for some part of the last term has now returned and was engaged in hearing long causes.

Other Judges on the Original Side were Mr. Justice Engineer who took Chamber matters and Mr. Justice Somjee who attended to commercial causes.

On the Apellate Side, Mr. Justice Sen, Mr. Justice Macklin, Mr. Justice Divatia, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Weissodev took civil work while Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Justice Broomfield formed the Criminal Bench.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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DON'T MISS IT! 'Ph. 41561.

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TOM WALLS
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in their latest laugh-riot
"FOR VALOUR"
By BEN TRAVERS

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Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Anna Neagle · Anton Walbrook
H. B. Warner · Walter Rilla
One of the greatest pictures ever made. With many wondrous scenes in TECHNICOLOR.

Also
"THE DERBY 1938"

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WED., 15th:—
GEORGE ARLISS
in
"THE MAN WHO PLAYED GOD"

THURS., 16th:—
ERROL FLYNN
in
"GREEN LIGHT"

FRI., 17th:—
PAUL MUNI
in
"LIFE OF LOUIS PASTEUR"

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1938

RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF AND HOMOEOPATHY

It is from the point of view of the adequacy of medical relief in the Presidency more than from any other that the Bombay Government's Medical Practioners Bill needs to be most carefully considered. It is notorious that the medical relief available in the rural parts of the country is deplorably inadequate. The Bombay Presidency is no exception to this fact, though particulars about the number of hospitals and dispensaries and medical practitioners available in the Presidency are not given in the latest annual report on Public Health in the province. Indeed the Bombay Government have always admitted the extreme inadequacy of medical relief in the Presidency and have only recently undertaken the experiment of subsidising private medical practitioners in the rural areas of some districts. But the experiment is on a very small scale and much will depend upon whether the Local Bodies concerned will be able to bear their part of the financial burden of the scheme. It is much to be doubted whether medical graduates or many of the licentiates, who have to invest thousands of rupees on their training, will be content with the necessarily small earnings available in villages after the Government subsidy ceases. It is necessary in the interests of public health in rural areas that our medical courses, particularly the junior ones, should be made less costly, and facilities for medical training need to be considerably increased. The many well-equipped hospitals in Bombay city should be utilised for wider instruction, licentiate, graduate and post-graduate. That will ensure better economy and a better supply of qualified doctors.

The Best Way

The recognition proposed to be given to Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine under the Medical Practitioners Bill will be a distinct gain in so far as it will add to the number of duly qualified or registered Vaids and Hakims available for rural areas. But if the conditions for registration are made very hard at the very outset and at the same time unregistered practice is penalised, it will very much reduce the present available supply of practitioners, particularly in the rural areas. And that supply will not increase fast enough unless Government give financial aid to Ayurvedic and Unani institutions. The conditions for registration, therefore, should not be harder than are just necessary to keep quacks and frauds out of the register. Indeed, the best way to eliminate the quacks is to increase the number of qualified doctors. It is in this way that quackery is minimised in Britain and not by making unregistered practice an offence.

Claims Of Homoeopathy

We wish the Bombay Government had followed this constructive method of increasing the number of registered doctors by recognising the indigenous systems of medicine and by aiding institutions providing instruction therein, without at the same time pursuing the purely negative and drastic method of penalising every kind of unregistered practice. This negative method is, as we have suggested above, unnecessary in eliminating quacks. And it deals an unmerited blow at Homoeopathy, a system which a poor country like India in the grip of so many diseases sorely needs. It is true that the Bill does not penalise the practice of homoeopathy as such. But it denies its direct recognition in the sense recognition is given to Allopathy, Ayurved and Unani. Homoeopathy is made to live only at the mercy of practitioners in these three systems. We are told that even in Britain Homoeopathy is only a speciality of an allopathic doctor. There can be no comparison between India and Britain in this matter. In Britain the practice of Homoeopathy by an unregistered practitioner is not made an offence. Moreover, Britain possesses a vast number of registered doctors and is yearly training a large number. Here the number of registered doctors is pitifully small and only a few are being trained annually. We still hope that the Select Committee on the Bill will so modify it as to safeguard duly the claims of Homoeopathy. Homoeopathy can do much to ensure inexpensive medical relief in rural areas. Its record in combating an epidemic like cholera is one which no other system has beaten. While on this point, we cannot resist the desire to quote some relevant facts from "The Logic of Figures" by Dr. T. L Bradford. He says:

"During the visitation of Asiatic cholera in England, in 1854, the Government directed the General Board of Health to make the necessary arrangements for collecting statistics of the various methods employed in the treatment of cholera. A medical council, composed of the most eminent allopathic practitioners in the kingdom, was accordingly formed, with the late Dr. Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians, as chairman.

When their report was submitted to the House of Commons, it was noticed that the returns of the homoeopathic practitioners were left out, and a demand was made by the House for them.....Accordingly, Dr. McLaughlin, an eminent allopathic physician and Government Inspector of cholera hospitals, presented the missing report, showing *an average mortality of but 16.4 per cent. under homoeopathic treatment, while the results under allopathic treatment showed a death-rate of 59.2 per cent., a very substantial reason, on the part of these magnanimous gentlemen, for attempting to suppress these returns.* . . . .

The aggregate statistics of results of allopathic treatment of cholera in Europe and America show a mortality of over 40 per cent., while statistics of homoeopathic treatment show a mortality of less than 9 per cent."

These and several and other facts about Homoeopathy have been ably marshalled in the "Claims of Homoeopathy," a case for Homoeopathy presented to the members of the Select Committee by the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association. We earnestly hope the members will duly appreciate the logic of these facts and will at least let Homoeopathy serve the Presidency if they cannot themselves serve it by giving it the full recognition it deserves.

The Servants Of India Society

We felicitate the Servants of India Society on its completion of 33 years of very useful existence. The Society has a network of centres throughout the country and during the last year had thirty-three members on its rolls. The activities conducted by the Society are varied and its members are devoting themselves not only to political but social, educational and industrial work. If the name of the Society is not now so prominent in the public eye as in the past, it is not because its members are less zealous but because many of them are working through other organisations for the furtherance of common ends. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, for example, has practically identified himself with the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The honour and esteem in which the Society is held throughout the country in spite of the differences of political opinion was well illustrated in the homage paid by Premier Kher, while presiding over the last anniversary celebrations. The late Mr. Gokhale, as Mr. Kher felicitously observed, is the "guru of our guru" and the Society founded by him to continue his great mission is thus assured of grateful public sympathy and support.

INCOME TAX BILL

Some Salient Features

(By R. D. DALAL, B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.)

III.

As regards Computation of Income, instead of six heads of income chargeable to tax the Bill has provided only five, the income from profession or vocation having been joined with that of business. The mode of computation of income under each of the five heads is reviewed hereunder.

Salaries

Income from salaries has been amended so as to make sums due under that head liable to tax on the date when they are due whether paid or not. Advance and loans of such income are deemed as salary due on the date when received.

A payment due to or received by an assessee from an employer or former employer or other funds at or in connection with the termination of his employment, whether or not the employment is then terminated, will be regarded under the new Bill as profit received in lieu of salary, unless the payment is solely made as compensation for loss of employment and not by way of remuneration for past services. Hitherto income tax alone had to be deducted by the employer from the employee's salary. Now super tax also is required to be similarly deducted.

No change is made in the bill in regard to the computation of Interest on Securities:

Income From Property

The present Act exempted property occupied for purposes of business, whether such business income was assessable to income tax or not. In the Bill such exemption is restricted to property occupied for business which is assessable to tax and not otherwise.

Another important amendment is in regard to interest. At present interest on any capital charge on the property is allowed even if the capital is borrowed for private purposes and interest on capital borrowed for the purposes of acquiring property even though there is no charge on property. The amended clause in the Bill alters the position so as to allow only interest on a charge to which property was subject at the time of acquisition by the assessee and interest on capital borrowed for purpose of acquiring, repairing, removing or reconstructing the property. It further allows an annual charge not being a capital charge to which the property is subject at the time of the acquisition by the assessee.

Business Profession And Vocation

This is the most important of the five heads of income chargeable to tax.

Where interest on capital borrowed for purpose of the business depended on the profits, the same was not allowed under the present Act. This restriction is now removed, as under the Bill interest on borrowed capital will be allowed in computing profits under this head, even if it is dependent on profits. The amendment, however, withdraws the allowance to a firm in case of interest paid to a partner. Further where interest is payable to person without British India, such interest is not allowable as deduction, unless income tax has been deducted by the assessee at the maximum rate at the time of payment.

Depreciation under the Bill is to be calculated on the written down value instead of the original cost. Further the sum allowed in respect of depreciation shall not exceed the sum actually written off in the books.

Bad Debts

In respect of bad and doubtful debts an assessee who maintains his accounts on mercantile system, will be entitled to such amount as the Income Tax Officer may estimate to be irrecoverable, but not exceeding the amount written off as irrecoverable in the assessee's books; provided that subsequently any excess is realised over the estimated amount or deficiency is incurred it shall be treated as income or business expense for that year.

Deduction of salaries payable outside British India will be allowed only if tax has been deducted from salaries at the maximum rate, not otherwise.

Interest, salary or commission or remuneration made by the firm to any partner will be always disallowed.

Contribution to Provident Fund will not be allowed unless the employer has made effective arrangement to secure that tax shall be deducted at source from any payments made from the fund and which are chargeable under the head of "Salaries."

Income From Other Sources

Income from other sources is

(Continued on page 14, column 4.)

THE POPULATION PROBLEM

Not A Mere Scare

By M. Jaisoorya, M. D.

I shall be delighted if you will kindly allow me to join in a little friendly controversy that is raging in your paper, viz. Menon vs. Kulkarni on the "Population Problem." On 18th April, Dr. Menon, M.A. Ph.D. wrote an article on Population and dismissed the whole thing as a "scare" and Birth Control as "a sign of decay". Dr. Menon has thrown every conceivable but irrelevant issue into one pot and boiled them down into a hash.

Professor Bier, the famous surgeon, used to say that there are generally three points of view to most problems: 1. The legal; 2. The scientific and 3. The common sense standpoint. Being neither a lawyer nor a learned theoretical economist, I am forced to choose the third category

Theory And Facts

At the first economic conference, a certain Professor Thomas from Madras tried to show with the aid of complicated graphs and curves, that India had no reason to worry about her population question; the production rose by 17 per cent and her population "only" by 12 per cent. What the learned professor forgot to point out was whether the original index itself was not hopelessly inadequate and low, so that even if we did have the rise of 17 per cent or even 170 per cent, it was no doubt, very impressive to the uninitiated but in reality mere moonshine. The moral lesson we had to learn from the learned Professor Thomas was that all we needed to do was to go to the rabbit to learn more fecundity and fertility and just watch the learned Professor's graphs and curves till the danger signal tail lights of the learned Professor blinked—"STOP". The learned Dr. Menon quotes Thomas, and Thomas quotes Fisher, and Fisher quotes Robbins, and Robbins quotes Keynes, and Keynes quotes Stamp, and Stamp quotes Beveridge, and Beveridge requotes Thomas and the whole brilliant lot of them in the finality of their wisdom describe the word "Crisis" as an "unexplained residue" (see Robbins and the Haley Stewart lectures 1931). With due deference to all these learned university theoreticians with their "optimum graphs and curves." I as a plain medical man wish to make a few, and I hope relevant observations.

Problem Of Nutrition

On the one side we have our learned university theoreticians like Thomas and Menon poohpoohing all talk of India being over-populated as mere piffle. On the other side we have the nutritional research institutions and work of Ayckroyd, Burnett, MacCarrison and others stating that "the nutritional problem of India is for many reasons very difficult." We have such alarmists" organisations as the Medical investigation department of the League of Nations. The British Health Ministry Special Committee, The Special Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association and various other bodies making most "irresponsible" statements that more than half the world living below the level of starvation and frightening the life out of us, whereas to just believe implicitly in Professor Thomas and Menon would be so delightfully soothing. In the latest issue of the British Medical Journal, a reactionary hidebound Professor Hutchinson, with the typical ambiguity of his class, admits that there is such a thing as malnutrition. The most conservative and backward of all medical journals in the world, the "British Medical Journal" admits in an editorial of 22-8-36: "As to the economic aspect of nutrition, it is recognised that the greatest single factor of defective nutrition is poverty. Improvement of nutrition in the poor lies in the increase in the consumption of the protective foods which are relatively costly."

Some Revealing Figures

Rao Bahadur Vishvanath, at the last Science Congress, estimated the annual Nitrogen food deficiency of India at 500,000 tons, and Mukerjee, the annual caloric deficiency at 44.4 billion calories. My own survey of my province, based upon official figures of our statistical department, whose failings are legion but whose one single strong point is to err on the side of exaggerated optimism, shows that the food available (theoretically, practically —less) for each person of my province is 5.6 Chataks per day i.e. less than one third of the Madras Famine Code. Taking British Indian Figures for 1934-35, it showed 237 million acres nett area sown. This gives less than one acre per head. Or, on total production figures of 50 million tons (deducting for wastage, export and cattle fodder), we get less than 1 pound per head per day. Whereas Dr. Menon sits in his arm-chair and quotes Thomas, I, as a medical man have to see the reality in the villages every day. It is pertinent and justified to ask Dr. Menon whether he considers it "logic" to say that available statistics to-day are unreliable and in the same breath to quote Prof. Thomas who uses "weighted aggregates" based on, as Professor Wadia once declared, notoriously incomplete and infamously unreliable data supplied by the Government of India. I maintain that we have to destroy the illusion that India produces to-day sufficient food to feed its present population, whatever the cause of this malady be. If our learned university theoreticians are right then it is high time we sent our armed police to arrest such "scandal-mongers" and "alarmists" like Ayckroyd, Maccarisson and others and to shut down our nutritional research institutes since they constitute a danger to public peace and safety. If however these learned professors are wrong, then there should be nothing to prevent our Congress Provincial Governments from passing an emergency law putting these University professors into labour camps in the villages to enable them to peel the blink-

(Continued on page 11, column 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"SOLD"!

As these lines are written it is not known if the British Prime Minister did make any statement yesterday on the subject of the bombing of British ships by General Franco's aeroplanes. It depended, we note, on Major Attlee moving an adjournment on the subject. But Labour was anxious to deal with the disturbances in Jamaica and the difficulties in Palestine. However, no formal statement is really needed as to the attitude the British Government proposes to take towards these outrages. For, sufficient indication of it is already given in what obviously is an inspired forecaste by Reuter. "The statement" said Reuter, "is not likely to be wrong and rumours of spectacular British action may be discounted. The position is difficult; *for Government must consider the non-intervention policy on the one hand and the policy or appeasement of Europe on the other. Their desire is to avoid anything which might damage what has already been accomplished*" (our italics). Shorn of hypocritical padding it is patent from the above forecaste that, in their desire to help General Franco by every means and to remove all possible and impossible obstacles from his way, the British Government have, as it were, "sold" not only their international obligations but also the rights and interests of their own nationals.

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONIES

In this connection, it is particularly interesting to note that the charges levelled on behalf of General Franco against the British ships of carrying contraband have been effectively answered. The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom have investigated the question in consultation with owners and are satisfied that there is no justification for any such suspicion. "British ships" as is rightly pointed out "are strictly supervised in both loading and discharge, whether carrying to, from or between Spanish Government ports by agents of the ship aided by the captain and officers *and an indepedent non-intervention officer*" (our italics). For the present Government of Great Britain no testimonies could be more authoritative than those of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of an officer appointed by what is more or less their own non-intervention committee. These testimonies not only absolve the British ships but they also confirm the wantonness of General Franco's outrages. Yet nothing is to be done to protect British ships because it is the urgent demand of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of assisting General Franco "to avoid anything which might damage what has already been accomplished."

OPPORTUNE WARNING.

On the eve of his departure from London, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai did well to give an authoritative and opportune warning to British statesman regarding the situation in India vis-a-vis the federation. The complacent attitude adopted by the present Tory cabinet in Britain is sure to lead to a first-class crisis in this country. The difficulties of carrying through suitable amendments to the Government of India Act so as to make it more agreeable to Indian national opinion are more imaginary than real. If the British Government really want to placate Indian opinion, they must revise their policy in the light of the criticism made by the Congress leaders. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made it particularly plain that "we shall be quite willing to sacrifice what is supposed to be good in the provinces for the principles at stake in the centre." If Lord Zetland and others hug the delusion that they will somehow manage to muddle through with the federal part of the Government of India Act, they will be doing so only at the peril of further straining relations between India and Britain.

A PATRIOTIC FRENCHMAN

Those who know something about the politics and policies of M. Flandin, an ex-Premier of France, will not be shocked nor even surprised at his anti-Spanish, indeed, anti-French, outburst. The French journals of the Left—and not only the much maligned Communists—have always regarded him as more of a Britisher, in fact, more of a pro-Hitler and a pro-Mussolini than a Frenchman. It is, therefore, not unnatural for him that what he used to do discreetly when in the responsible position of a Minister of the Republic, he is now doing openly as an irresponsible enemy of Spain and of French security. For there is not the least doubt that he is definitely sabotaging both. His very patriotic outburst—which took place rather appropriately at Nazi Vienna—may fail to influence Frenchmen; they know their Flandin. But it will be welcomed with patronising approval by Il Duce and the Fuhrer and with tears of joy by the "Realist" Prime Minister of Great Britain. And therein lies its danger.

Help China

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was with great pleasure that I read in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", of the Indian National Congress's decision to send an ambulance to China. I should like to appeal to all fellow-Christians to support this great cause with all their might, to sacrifice by giving contributions, and to attempt to stir up public opinion in India for this righteous mission. As you know, Japan has violated all international law, has torn up the sacred Kellogg Pact whereby she renounced war as a means of settling international disputes. China has kept to her obligations and appealed to the League of Nations. Unprovoked, Japan has attacked China with all the horrible implements of modern warfare, and has bombed the inho-

(Continued on page 14, column 7.)

WITHOUT COMMENT

MOSCOW, June 13.

Some 10,000 partly-trained cadets are to be enrolled as lieutenants in the "Red" Army without waiting for the completion of their courses in the military schools.

The action is attributed to the latest "Red" Army purge, which deprived the army of nearly half of its personnel above the rank of lieutenant.—Reuter.

* * * *

It is reported from Cawnpore that it is likely that the employers may accept Government's decision on the Textile dispute "in view of Government's moderation."

We were almost certain that the employers would not fail to rise to the full height of their sense of public spirit—in view of Government's intention to enforce their decisions by legislation if necessary.

* * * *

All members of the Princes' Organisation Committee were, we learn, "of one mind as regards the utter necessity of creating unity among the States and making the Chamber of Princes fully representative of the States of India."

The singleness of the princely mind is not at all surprising. It is in fact a psycho-socio-scientific inevitability as the Junior colleague insists upon putting it.

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian correspondent vouchsafes the interesting information that with one exception "Mr. Garret is the first civilian from Gujerat to be appointed to a provincial Governorship."

And let's hope he is the last. Meanwhile we sympathise with—sorry, we congratulate Gujerat.

* * * *

"Irish politics have never been predictable—did Mr. Disraeli not say that they were concerned one day with God and the next day with potatoes?—....."

—Anglo-India.

British politics on the other hand have of course, always been predictable for they are concerned on one and the same day with both God and the Empire.

* * * *

"LONDON, June 3.

Lists for a defence loan of £80,000,000 will open and close on June 15 learns Reuter".

The 'aves have it.

Interest to be paid by the nave nots.

* * * *

Preparing the world for Mr. Chamberlain's flat statement on bombing of British ship, Reuter said on Monday: "The position is difficult, for Government must consider the non-intervention policy on the one hand and the policy of appeasement of Europe on the other.

Our prophetic soul! Oh, Our prophetic soul!

* * * *

"After the fantastic demands of the Muslim League the breakdown of the negotiations is as certain as daylight; the League has lost a golden chance to do service to the Muslims in particular and to India in general." This is the opinion of Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce (Lahore) and an ex-M.L.C.

We seem to remember that he is also an official of Sir Sikandar Hayat's Unionist Party.

* * * *

Sir Thomas Inskip has declared that "the question of attacks on British ships in Spain is in the capable hands of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax."

What, has it now been taken by these gentlemen out of the more capable hands of General Franco?

* * *

Denouncing French indignation at bombing by Franco, M. Flandin declared that "war was impossible while France was not herself attacked."

It is to be hoped that M. Flandin will then consent to stand by his country.

* * * *

"So you didn't sell those people at No. 10 a vacuum cleaner after all?"

"No, sir?"

"Did you ask to see the head of the house?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well?"

"That started an argument."

Struggle Against War And Fascism

Citrine Wonders What I. F. T. U. Can Do To Intensify The Fight

PARIS, (By Mail).

The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions which met at Oslo devoted the whole of May 20 to a discussion of fight against war and Fascism, on which the General Council had a written report before it.

Comrade 'Jouhaux,' rapporteur, dealing with the international situation and the increased danger of war, said that the decision taken on the preceding day to cease negotiations with the Russian Unions made it doubly necessary for the I.F.T.U. to carry on a resolute campaign. He believed that, in view of this situation, the autonomy of National Centres should not be so interpreted as to give rise to the possible danger of international decisions or campaigns not being applied everywhere. In connection with the political, he pointed out that the incipient attacks on liberty in certain countries were symptomatic of Fascism's attempt to make further progress. The primary question for him, therefore, was how best they could stem the advance of Fascism. There was general agreement that the main battle-field of Fascism was to-day Spain and the destruction of the Spanish Republic would mean a victory for Fascism which would not alone apply to Spain. Jouhaux took the view that in this difficult fight every assistance should be accepted from any quarter where willingness to help in the fight existed. He then referred to the events in Austria and the threat to Czechoslovakia, which was menaced by extinction. The decisive weapon of I.F.T.U. was the boycott, which should be extended to the fabrication and the transport of arms and material of war and should be called against all Fascist countries. If it were true that peace was indivisible the I.F.T.U. should do everything possible to intensify the action it had taken up till now. Jouhaux pointed out that the right of asylum for political refugees was being restricted in more and more countries—this also was a dangerous trend towards Fascism.

In conclusion he again said that rejection of collaboration with the Russians he could only be justified if the I.F.T.U. succeeded in carrying on by means of its own power a campaign which would meet the situation.

NEED FOR STRONGER ACTION

In the debate on this question, 'Vega,' General Secretary of the Spanish National Trade Union Centre (U.G.T.), again emphasised the threatening political developments which had taken place since international Fascism had started the fight in Spain. The gravity of the situation demanded stronger action from the I.F.T.U. in order to give every possible help to those members of the I.F.T.U. who were fighting with their lives in the trenches in Spain for freedom and democracy. It was the final struggle for the freedom of the whole world which had started and war would be inevitable if Spain were conquered by Fascism.

After a statement had been made by 'Toledano,' Mexico, who uttered a warning against the policy of the lesser evil in the fight against Fascism, Comrade 'Citrine' addressed the meeting. He emphasised, with reference to the decision taken on the preceding day, that this decision had been taken because the majority of the members of the I.F.T.U. held collaboration with the Russian Trade Unions to mean not a strengthening of the movement but a weakening. The democratic basis of the I.F.T.U.'s activities would suffer detriment, if the I.F.T.U. were linked up with the Russian dictatorship. This standpoint, however, could never mean that the resoluteness of the I.F.T.U.'s attitude and of its fight against Fascism could ever be called in question.

CITRINE'S DIFFICULTY

Citrine wondered what could be done to intensify the fight against Fascism. There had been talk of intensifying the boycott, but experience had already shown up till now that the only weapon of practical utility was the boycott of goods such as had been decided on in 1933 against the Nazi regime in Germany. He gave an account of the intensity with which the British Trade Union Movement had carried out this boycott and had given aid to the Spanish Republic, and expressed the hope that the same intensity had been brought to this work in other countries. The decisive point for their Trade Union work was that the Trade Unions in every individual country should do everything possible within the scope of their national Constitution, legislation and social situation. It could not be demanded from any National Centre that it should do more than use all these possibilities to the uttermost. There was therefore no sense in demanding activities which could not possibly be carried out.

LOOK FACTS IN FACE

With reference to the fight in Spain, Citrine underlined the satisfaction of the British Trades Union Congress, on behalf of which he was speaking, that no arms had been supplied to Franco by Great Britain. He emphasised that the I.F.T.U.'s relief work for Republican Spain had been such an immense material and moral campaign as had never before occurred in the history of the International Trade Union Movement.

In judging their action, they should look the facts in the face and beware of drawing up theoretical demands, such as the breaking off of all trading relations with all the Fascist countries, as part of the boycott, as they knew that this demand was impossible and would be a bad mistake for a number of countries which had democratic governments to-day. The British Trades Union Congress wanted in any case to maintain for itself any possibility of national and international Trade Union action, and, if it were to do this, it could not be asked to perform the impossible. These were the decisive conditions and principles of their action, which were necessary in order to ensure the maximum of success.

FRENCH SUPPORT TO SPAIN

After a short statement from Comrade 'De La Bella' (Holland) who first of all wanted to know from the Executive whether Jouhaux in his oral report had spoken on behalf of the whole Executive, as he had noticed that this statement was by no means in accord with the written report submitted to the meeting, and who then emphasised the necessity for action to maintain to the utmost the right of asylum for political refugees, 'Jouhaux' stated in closing the debate that the demand he had put forward were within the scope of the decisions and resolutions of the I.F.T.U., which, since the Stockholm Congress in 1930, had formed the basis for the I.F.T.U.'S struggle against reaction and war and now in its fight against war and Fascism. Here he made mention of the great achievements of the French National Trade Union Centre in their aid for the Spanish comrades. In spite of all the difficulties in the way of complete application of a boycott against the Fascist aggressor States, it was necessary to use every opportunity of extending this action still further.

The written report submitted to the General Council was then unanimously adopted.—(I.F.T.U. Report).

TURKISH ATTACK ON ARAB QUARTERS

Woman Killed In Firing By Troops

ANTIOCH, June 14.

Feeling is running high as a result of disturbances arising from Turk attack on Arab quarters. Two men were killed whereafter women and children demonstrated. Troops opened fire and a woman was killed.—Reuter.

FALL OF CASTELLON

SARAGOSSA, June 14.

The nationalists this morning are expected to make a ceremonial entry into Castellon which the advance guards occupied last night. The Republicans withdrew from the city last evening after the attacks launched from the north and east and made their position untenable. They exploded the munition depots and destroyed batteries of artillery before retiring. The greater part of the civilian population remains in the city.—Reuter.

ELECTION FEVER SUBSIDES

Hodza-Henlein Talks To Be Resumed To-day

PRAGUE, June 14.

Here is a general relaxation to-day after the strain of elections. The Political Sub-Committee Council met and heard the report of Hodza's negotiations with Herr Henlein's representatives.

The talks will be resumed to-morrow but are likely to be protracted owing to the wide field to be covered. The results of the elections have strengthened the claim of Herr Henlein to speak for the vast majority of Sudeten Germans but Government also feel encouraged by the results showing that it enjoys the increasing support of the country.—Reuter.

GERMANY WON'T PAY AUSTRIAN LOANS

They Were Raised To Defeat Anschluss

BERLIN, June 14.

Although the precise terms of the German memorandum with regard to the Austrian loans are not ascertainable here. It is understood that it opens the way to further negotiations.

There is some reason to believe that the Reich Government will eventually prefer a scheme by which the requisite number of marks for service loans will be paid into a separate account to be transferred to the banks concerned as foreign exchange becomes available

It is thought that the Reich authorities may propose an alteration in the terms of the loans in view of the improvement in Germany's internal trade. It is believed that Germans are anxious to avoid if possible the stigma of default but desire to impress upon the creditors that German taxpayers should not be expected to pay for service loans raised largely to defeat the Anschluss.—Reuter.

Br. STEAMER, "ANGLO-INDIAN" ON FIRE

Two Fireboats Rushing To Her Rescue

SANPEDRO (California), June 14.

The new British steamer "Anglo-Indian" sent an S.O.S. message about a fire which the crew is fighting for three days and is now raging in two forward hatches.

She is attempting to make to some port herself from her present position, a hundred miles south of Sanpedro. Two fire-boats are steaming to her assistance.—Reuter.

Commander Hiplhouse Resigns

ALEXANDRETTA: June 14.

Commander Hiplhouse, British member of the International Commission, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the arrangements for the first elections in the Sanjak of Alexandretta, has resigned, and is leaving for Geneva, it is stated, because he disapproved the authorities' action against non-Turkish section of the population.—Reuter.

Rumour Of Dollar Devaluation Denied

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, again deprecated the rumours of dollar devaluation which have recently been rife, particularly, in Europe.

Mr. Morgenthau stated that he had no contact with Mr. Kennedy, American Ambassador in London, on the subject of any new monetary or devaluation agreement as recently rumoured.

"I cannot go beyond that statement" he said when pressed for further details.—Reuter.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BRITISH LIVES

HANKOW, June 14.

At an emergency meeting of Britons the Acting British Consul-General revealed that plans were being drafted to establish organisations to safeguard British lives. He added that members of the consular body conferred on the formation of International Emergency Council.—Reuter.

"IZUMO" REFLOATED

SHANGHAI, June 14.

"Izumo" has been refloated. It steamed up the river presumably to direct the attack on Hankow.—Reuter.

Education Of Women

Punjab Govt.'s Scheme For Girls High Schools In Towns

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 14.

The interesting scheme, now under the consideration of the Punjab Government, has just come to light. Under the scheme it is proposed that all Government High Schools in towns possessing already private schools sufficient to meet the requirements, should be abolished and instead Government should open high schools for girls. No orders have yet been passed by Government on the subject.

Five more non-official Bills have been admitted by the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly. They are the Punjab Hindu and Sikh Bigamy Bill by Bhai Fatehjung Singh, Sikh Gurudwara Amendment Bill by Mr. Sampurnanandsingh and Sale of Holy Quoran Restricting Bill, Female Singers Prohibition Bill and Agricultural Tribes Right of Defence Bill by Mohamed Yusuf Khan.

Ballot for the Bills will be held on 20th instant after the Governor's address.

WHOLETIME PICKETING IN CAWNPORE

Enrolment Of Volunteers To Continue

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

The local Hindi daily, the "Vertman", publishes the news from its special correspondent at Simla that there is likelihood of the strengthening of the Criminal Intelligence Department, particularly to keep an eye on the political terrorists' activities in the United Provinces and Bengal and on the correspondence of Congress workers. The paper reports that even the correspondence of the Provincial Ministers is being strictly watched, still more so since the assumption of office of the new Ministers. The paper continues that every week on the basis of reports received from its agents by the Central department of the C.I.D. a dispatch is sent to London. It concludes by saying that Indian officials are not permitted to handle these secret reports.

PICKETING OF MILLS

It is understood that under the Congress and Mazdur Sabha lead there are at present 1,800 volunteers excluding 120 women picketers who are carrying on a twenty-four hour picketing in shifts. More volunteers, both men and women are being enrolled, and it is proposed to allot 100 volunteers for the picketing of each mill. The scheme, briefly is that there should be a commander in charge of a mill with five captains under him; each captain being in command of a squad of 20 volunteers. A separate batch of women volunteers will be allotted to each mill, as it has been found from experience that women volunteers act as great deterrents in the case of clerks attempting to go inside. For efficient control a camp is to be set up near each mill where arrangements will be made for storing provision for the picketers, and which will act as a centre for issuing necessary orders to stiffen or relax the strike as needed. The enrolment of volunteers is to continue apace as it is felt that there should be a reserve force of volunteers to take the place of those who suffer "casualties" by being imprisoned or otherwise disabled.

EMPLOYERS DISCUSS GOVT. STATEMENT

CAWNPORE, June 14.

The Managing Committee of the Employers' Association met this morning to discuss the U.P. Government Statement on the Enquiry Committee recommendations. No definite decision has been arrived at, but the view seems to prevail that so long as the present strike situation continues, it will be difficult to consider any proposals.

Despite heavy rain picketers are still at their posts.—A.P.

Hunt Cup Probables

LONDON, June 14.

The following are Hunt Cup amended probables:—

Jones rides Fullsail, E. Smith, Phakos, Beasley Terror, Harry Wragg, Lady of Shallot, Lowrey, Pegasus, Sirett, Burdock, Beary, Artist Prince, Sibbritt, Bland Star, Cliffrichard, Couvert, Evans, Renardo, Wells, Gallowgate, Gilbert, Reviresco, Bartlam, Reward, Lynch, Hindoo Holiday, Dick, Revolte. Dyson, Starflyer. Omit, Flag of Truce, Sheerf off Blue Star Puzzler.—Reuter.

KHER'S TRIBUTE TO AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Excellent Progress Done In Field Of Local Self-Government

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Replying to the welcome address presented to him this evening by the local Municipality, Premier Bal Gangadhar Kher paid a tribute to the Municipality on its excellent work of progress done in the field of local self-government.

Local self-government was a school for Swaraj. He had as yet done very little as Premier in this direction, but he hoped to do much more with their co-operation.

He added that whenever he saw the conditions of the farmers in the villages, he became pessimistic about improving their lot. There is poverty everywhere. The talk of distribution of wealth does not apply to this country, whose vital problem is not the distribution of wealth, but production.

The Premier hoped that other cities would run their Municipalities, keeping in view Gandhiji's views, which were worked upon by this Municipality.

MUNICIPAL WORK.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in proposing a vote of thanks, outlined how smoothly the work of this Municipality was going on and how he still took an interest in its work.

"I have not as much interest in politics as I have in Municipal work," added Sardar Vallabhbhai.

He emphasised the necessity of purity in administration. They had two kinds of fight against the British Government—constructive and destructive. They had shown they could work both.

Whenever the next fight begins, that would be the last fight and then alone they would get all powers. But he knew they would not have to fight because the British Government was shrewd.

MINORITIES' PROBLEM.

The minorities' problem was solved, said the Sardar, because of the fact that the Governor had not interfered. So far, the Congress Governments had showed that they treated fairly the minorities in their respective Provinces.—United Press.

NOT GOT EVEN 5 p. c. SWARAJ!

Kher On Ministerial Difficulties

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

"Hardly were they trying to raise the question of ratio, the Government of India came out with a 'communique' that the question would not be re-opened. This shows the kind and extent of Swaraj we have got," said the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in opening the new building for the Proprietory High School this morning.

Proceeding Mr. Kher said that they had not even got five or ten per cent. Swaraj for the achievement of which they must fight ceaselessly. Although they had the desire to develop industry and agriculture, they had no sufficient powers. There were difficulties in their way of removing illiteracy and poverty from the country.

Mr. Kher emphasised the necessity of character and sacrifice among teachers. The message of learning and character should spread from this school. He hoped that realisation of their goal would be through students. He himself was with them, Mr. Kher added, in their fight for freedom, and hoped that through the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi they would achieve their goal.—United Press.

PROF. KARVE REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, June 14.

Professor Dhondo Keshao Karve, founder of the Indian Women's University whose eightieth birthday was celebrated in April last was suddenly taken ill yesterday and was removed to hospital.

Anti-Hindi Campaign

MADRAS, June 14.

Two volunteers of the Anti-Hindi League who posted themselves in front of the Premier's residence this morning were arrested by the police.

Two others were arrested last evening at the same place.—A.P.

Poona, June 14.—As a result of an altercation, that is alleged to have taken place last evening between some Muslims in the oldware market near the Lloyd Bridge, one Noor Mahomed has been admitted into the Sassoon Hospital with some stab wounds.

Reshuffling Of Huq Ministry?

Nausher Ali To Precipitate Resignation Of Bengal Cabinet

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Reports received from various quarters indicate the possibility of a reshuffling of the Huq Ministry in the immediate future.

A telegram received from Darjeeling this evening states that owing to some difference of opinion between the Hon. Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, Minister-in-Charge of Public Health and Local Self-Government, and the majority of the Cabinet, the Premier Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, has according to well-informed circles, decided to ask Mr. Nausher Ali to submit his resignation. The report adds that a letter to the above effect has already been written to Mr. Nausher Ali by Mr. Huq.

Mr. Nausher Ali, who is now in Calcutta, when approached by the Associated Press said that "he had not received any such letter from the Premier till this evening, and he reiterated his statement to the "Associated Press" yesterday that he was not going to resign in any case."

If however Mr. Nausher Ali is really asked to leave the Cabinet and if he refuses to do so, the Premier will, according to the constitution, have to submit the resignation of his Cabinet, and the Governor will then call upon Mr. Fazlul Huq, who is the Leader of the Majority (Coalition) Party to form a new Cabinet.—A.P.

VIDHURASTHA INQUIRY SURPRISE

Mysore Civil Liberties Union Chief Announces Withdrawal Of Public Co-operation

BANGALORE, June 14.

When the Vidhurastha Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting today, Mr. L. S. Raju (President of the Mysore Civil Liberties Union), appearing on behalf of the public, made the announcement of withdrawal of public co-operation with the Committee's work, as conditions for co-operation did not obtain.

Following is the statement made by Mr. Raju in this connection before the Committee:—

"The statement furnished to me by the counsel for the Government is a strong criticism and even condemnation of the activities of the Mysore Congress and some of its members.

"I should have liked to cross-examine the District Magistrate (of Kolar) in detail about the many mis-statements in the said statement and would have liked to rebut the insinuations and innuendoes therein by positive evidence, on behalf of the public; but the production of positive evidence on behalf of the public—although we have a list of about 430 witnesses—has become difficult and impossible

TRANSFER OF POLICE OFFICERS

"Your Honours will remember that on May 27th last, I reiterated the request that the Government may kindly see their way to transfer of certain police officers alleged to have taken prominent part in the incidents. The Public Prosecutor said that he would bring the matter to the notice of the Government and would let the (Enquiry) Committee know something definitely in the matter by May 30th. We are now in the middle of June and nothing definite is known and this indefiniteness makes the position of myself and my colleagues very tantalising and irksome.

"In my opinion, it is a grave mistake not to have transferred the police officers alleged to have taken part in the shooting tragedy immediately after the incident, or, at least, after the announcement of the constitution of this Committee.

"Public opinion has since grown very strong in the matter but, apparently, it has had no effect on the Government. While public co-operation is sought for, conditions under which that co-operation could be most usefully possible and satisfactory, have not been fulfilled.

"I have endeavoured to serve as best as I can till now, but feel I can no longer satisfactorily discharge my responsibility; and my colleagues are of the same opinion.

"Accordingly, we are withdrawing from the Committee's proceedings."

In conclusion, Mr. Raju thanked the Judges for their courtesy shown all along.—United Press.

Govt. Of India's First Agent In Burma

SIMLA, June 14.

The Government of India have selected Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., as their first Agent in Burma.

He will take up his duties in the month of August.—United Press.

RUIKER RESIGNS

Membership Of Conciliation Board

RAJNANDGAON, June 14.

The Labour Union has decided to advise Mr. R. S. Ruiker and the representatives of the Union to withdraw from the Conciliation Board, as the Union considers the manner in which the Board has been conducting work as unsatisfactory.

Mr. Ruiker has resigned his membership from the Board as its Chairman, Mr. Jameson, 'is unable to consider the workers' grievances sympathetically nor settle the dispute amicably', and the workers are considerably excited.

Mr. Ruiker wired to the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, the Finance Minister, seeking for an interview at Nagpur on or about June 28 regarding the demands of textile workers.

The Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Industry has informed Mr. Ruiker that Government cannot postpone its decision on the report any longer.—United Press.

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India's Influence In World Affairs

MILLS ON POSSIBILITY OF INVASION

China, A Vast Cemetery: Let India Profit By Her Tragic Example

"Perhaps the same calamity that has come to peace-loving, unoffending China, would overwhelm India's millions, who have such an innate hatred of force, war and bloodshed. Let not Indians think that because their country is a non-martial, non-territory-seeking nation, it will be free from attack or invasion. China is such a nation, yet she did not escape dismemberment. Enemies lurk all around India. They will attack when India seems the weakest and her people the most inadequately prepared. The law of these predatory powers is the law of the jungle," declared Mr. James A. Mills, the veteran journalist from America in an interview to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

In spite of all the progress India had made towards gaining its Independence, however, Mr. Mills warned the country's political leaders of the danger of casting adrifts too soon from Britain and especially of the peril involved in demanding the control of the army in India.

INDIA'S INFLUENCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

"Apart from India's internal, political and social progress, her people feel that she is at last beginning to have some weight and influence in world affairs. In the event of another world war, which many Indians, envisage as not far off, India with its nearly 400,000,000 people, they argue, must play an important role in International affairs. If unhappily Europe should burst into flames again, which seems possible any moment owing to the critical situation in Spain Czechoslovakia and elsewhere, India's attitude which will probably be Anti-Nazi Anti-Fascist, Anti-Imperialist and possibly Anti-British, Indian observers declare may profoundly affect the balance of power in Europe."

"In the present state of International affairs, when half the nations of the world seem to have lost their conscience, their honour, their respect for treaties and solemn covenants and when democracies and free republics are being replaced by predatory powers and totalitarian regimes, when the open theft of other nation's territory is being practiced on an international scale without let or hindrance, what would happen to India if she were invaded?" asked Mr. Mills.

He added "I have just come from the battle fields of China and I know whereof I speak. I could give the Indian people a story of horrors of being invaded by a powerful neighbour that would make them think twice before demanding that the British army withdraw from India, or that control of that army be lodged in their own and untrained and untried hands."

TRAGIC EXAMPLE.

"China to-day is a vast cemetery of dead soldiers and civilians, a desert of bleeding, maimed humanity, a wilderness of shattered homes, burned factories, ruined colleges, schools. It is a shamble of humanity, a sepulchre of broken hearts, a country whose gentle law-abiding people have forgotten how to smile, whose womanhood have suffered grievously at the hands of the invader, a nation whose fate still hangs in balance. It is a story of a country with inadequate army, with inexperienced hands to defend it and with insufficient finances to resist a powerful invader.

"Let India profit by China's tragic example. How would Indians feel to-day if, without warning and without provocation, a powerful foe suddenly descended upon this fair, smiling land and rained death, destruction and terror from the air upon its peaceful, unoffending citizens, killing men, women and children, turning the country into a charnel-house, and forcing the population to flee. Yet this is what is taking place at this very moment in Canton and other large cities of China.

"I have gone through several of these air-raids in Abyssinia and in China, and the only word to describe them is 'Diabolical.' "Since India would be unable to defend herself in the event of such an attack from one of the predatory powers, who would protect her? The obvious answer is 'England.' "My advice to India, if a friendly and disinterested visitor may offer it, is to bide her time until she is strong enough to protect herself against foreign aggression. Let her, in the meantime, depend upon Britain to defend her.

TRUST ENGLAND.

"Mother England, I am sure, will not fail her eldest colonial daughter if she is trustful and places her fate in the hands of a country that, along with the United States, France and other liberal nations, constitutes the chief bulwark against the world's present dictatorial regimes, which seek to extend their domains at the expense of the smaller, weaker nations, and which would annihilate what remains in the world of democracy, free institutions, racial equality and individual liberty. "I am firmly convinced that the future peace and security of mankind rests in the hands of England and the other great free nations I have mentioned. Let India add the mighty voices of its 400,000,000 people to those of other peace-loving peoples everywhere in a grand crusade to restore the lost conscience and morality of the world and to save the human race from destroying itself by war. Only then can the Indian people be safe from the disaster that has overtaken China."

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Students And Politics

Orissa Committee's Report On Educational Code Accepted By Govt.

CUTTACK, June 13.

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Orissa to recommend changes in the Educational Code, has now been published and the Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Committee.

The Committee consisted of the Director of Public Instruction, the Division Inspector of Schools, North Orissa, Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Bhagirathi Mohapatra, Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality, Prof. P. K. Parija and Mr. Sri Sivaram Rath, retired District Educational Officer, Ganjam.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Following are the recommendations of the Committee:—

(1) The students should be allowed to read all newspapers, except those that are obscene and immoral or have a tendency to foster communal feelings. The Committee further recommends that the approved list of newspapers may be maintained, but the Director of Public Instruction should circulate to all the heads of the educational institutions that in future papers will be included in the approved list, in accordance with the above principle and that they may freely send up suggestions for additions to the list.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

(2) The Committee recommends that no permission should be required for college students, other than boarders, to attend political meetings, but they should so conduct themselves as not to bring themselves into undesirable prominence and they must not take any active part in the proceedings. It is to be borne in mind, however, that colleges exist for the purpose of education and politics in colleges should always be dealt with in scholarly way in the form of lectures and thoughtful addresses. The Principal may, however, prohibit all students from attending political meetings, if he apprehends a breach of peace or that communal feeling will be aroused. The enrolment of students as "volunteers" for social work in connection with political meetings does not constitute on their part "taking an active part in the proceedings." The volunteers must on no account be used for political purposes.

MEMBERSHIP OF CLUBS.

The Committee recommends that any student on the rolls of a Government or aided college, who wishes to join any club or society outside the college, which has not been approved by the Government, must obtain the approval of the Principal before doing so. Any breach of this Rule, will be regarded as a serious offence. Permission will ordinarily be granted by the Principal on presentation of a written and duly signed request from the student's father or natural guardian.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

The Committee recommends further that no club or society should be started or maintained in any Government or aided college without the approval of the Principal, nor shall it be affiliated to any outside body. It is permissible that societies should be formed for the quiet and scholarly discussions of current political problems, but meetings of such societies must be open to all members of the college and of the Staff. Members of the Staff may act as office-bearers of the societies if invited by the students to do so and will always do all they can to forward the interests of clubs of all kind.

No person, who is not at the time a member of the college, may be a member of any such club or society, or address a meeting of such a society, save at the invitation of a person duly authorised by the Principal.

NO ACTIVE PART.

(3) The Committee considers that it should be the policy of the Government that the students at the school stage should not take an active part in politics and the heads of the institutions should explain to their students why this is desirable. No bar need be enforced on students of Classes IX and X or Forms V and VI for attending political meetings, if they wish to, but younger boys should not be allowed to attend.

Nothing in the article is intended to prevent the participation of school students in processions and ceremonies connected with the welcome of prominent members of the Government. Outside school hours, if boys attend a procession to welcome a prominent political personage and behave in an orderly manner, no disciplinary action need be taken.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Committee recommends that corporal punishment be administered by the Head Master of the School only and it must be administered after the lapse of at least one hour from the commission of the offence as a result of cool investigation.—United Press.

SPINNING AS NATIONAL OCCUPATION

Cottage Industries In Hyderabad State

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dn., (By Mail.)

The most important cottage industry in the Hyderabad State is handloom weaving. Next in importance and usefulness only to Agriculture as a national occupation, this industry which is pursued by three per cent of the total population consumes imported yarn of the value of Rs. 64,00,000 and clothes nearly half the population of the State. Besides imported raw materials, it uses up local mill-spun yarn of the value of nearly Rs. 20,00,000 and handspun yarn of the value of Rs. 2,00,000. The classes of people chiefly engaged in hand-loom weaving are the Padmashalis among the Hindus, and the Momins among the Muslims. The weavers as a class, are illiterate, poor, deeply involved in debt and conservative in their method of outlook.

Handloom weaving, which is the premier cottage industry, however, continues to play an important part in the economic welfare of the rural population. Roughly speaking there are 112,000 looms or various descriptions, 170,000 charkhas or spindles and 2,000 handginning machines engaging 407,000 weavers a day. Of the various types of looms working in the State, nearly 55,000 are of the throw-shuttle type and 45,000 are equipped with fly-shuttle sleys.

Nearly 95,000 looms are engaged in weaving cotton and mixed fabrics, the most deserving of mention among which is the Nandersela which approaches, in fineness of texture and excellence of finish, the far-famed Muslins of Dacca. But, unfortunately, the Selas, on account of their high cost, are gradually becoming extinct.

There are about 4,000 looms engaged in the Silk Weaving industry which is more or less a monopoly of the Khatris. The 'Saris' and especially the gold thread 'Sari' borders manufactured at Paithan near Aurangabad, are very attractive. This industry is in the hands of only six families.

PROSCRIPTION OF BOOKS

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD Dn., (By Mail).

Two books entitled "Padri Sahibse Bacho" and "Hindu Aurthon-ki Loot-ki Wajah" written by Sri Ganga Pershad have been proscribed in the Hyderabad State and the books wherever found in the State limits are liable to be confiscated by the authorities.

14 ARRESTS AT SANGLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 14.

Fourteen Muslims were arrested, says a message from Sangli, in connection with the trouble over music before the Patharwat mosque, between some Muslims and a Hindu marriage procession.

The arrested persons have been enlarged on bail.

No Broadcasting Station At Rajahmundry

MADRAS, June 14.

The Government of India, in a communication to the Local Government, have intimated that it will not be possible for them to instal a broadcasting station at Rajahmundry in Andhra Desa

It may be recalled here that the Government of Madras, in pursuance of the wishes of the Andhras, moved the Government of India with a proposal that a broadcasting station should be opened at Rajahmundry to cater the Andhra area, corresponding to the Trichy Station (which will be opened shortly) in the South.—United Press.

Dr. Deshmukh Sponsors Another Bill In Assembly

BOMBAY, June 14.

It is understood that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A. who sponsored the Hindu Women's Right to Inheritance Act in the Central Assembly, has given a notice of another Bill of far reaching character, affecting Hindu women's right to divorce.

The Bill seeks to allow, Hindu women to seek divorce in certain cases, for example, when the husband is suffering from an incurable disease, is insane or is congenitally impotent.

The Bill has been given notice to be introduced at the next session of the Central Assembly.—United Press.

Terminal Taxes In U. P.

Move To Remove Disparity Between Rail-borne & Road-borne Traffic

SIMLA, June 13.

The disparity which exists at various centres in the United Provinces between terminal taxes on rail-borne traffic and 'octroi' charges on road-borne traffic has, from time to time, been brought to the attention of the Municipal Authorities and the Local Government with the object of securing uniformity in treatment of rail and road traffic.

Progress in this direction by the usual process of written representation was, however, slow and in view of the great importance of the matter to rail traffic interests, it was decided to depute a senior officer specially to interview these bodies and to stress the mutual advantage to railway and municipal revenues from the adoption of a general policy of equalizing taxes and tolls. The officer has attended municipal meetings at various centres and his efforts have been attended with satisfactory results. As a result of this drive, the following important municipalities have recently passed resolutions agreeing to equalize terminal and toll taxes as shown below:—

(1) Cawnpore—(Imports only. At present there are no toll taxes on exports, but the municipality has approached the Local Government urging the imposition of equivalent toll taxes on exports as well).

(2) Agra.

(3) Saharanpur. Both Exports and Imports.

(4) Dehra Dun.

Negotiations on the same lines are also proceeding with other Municipalities where the discrimination exists between taxes on rail and road-borne traffic.

The steamer companies have announced, with effect, from the 25th May, 1938, a rate of Rs. 5/8/- per ton by sea from Karachi to Calcutta, subject to a 10 per cent. rebate on wheat shipments. This means a reduction of Rs. 2/0/9 per ton or Rs. 0/1/3 per maund in the steamer rate for wheat from Karachi to Calcutta, as the sea freight prior to 25/5/38 was Rs. 7/- per ton.—United Press.

LYALLPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Protest Against Sikandar Govt.'s Tactics

LYALLPUR, (By Mail)

In the teeth of unanimous opposition of the citizens of Lyallpur, the Government of the Punjab have made twelve additional nominations to the Lyallpur Municipal Committee, consisting of nine Mohamedans, two Hindus and one Harijan.

It is stated that a majority of the elected members, including the President, Sardar Sampuran Singh, and six others, have already notified the Government of their intentions to resign from the Municipal Committee if the nominations are made.

It might be mentioned here that the Government's reason for nominations was to give a representation to the Muslims, who were not represented on the Committee owing to their boycott of the elections four years ago as protest against joint electorates to the Committee.

The Municipal Committee has repeatedly urged the Government to expedite the general elections, instead of having nominations.

It might further be stated that the total strength of the nominated members will be 14 as against 12 elected, which is considered as a negation of all principles of democracy.—United Press.

POLICE INSPECTOR DEGRADED

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, June 14.

Mr. Vipat, Inspector of Police, Northern Division, Kolhapur State, is ordered by His Highness to be degraded in his pay and promotion as a punishment for his alleged insubordination towards Mr. Shetye, the District Magistrate of Kolhapur.

The incident happened in February last when Mr. Vipat, the Police Inspector, was caught by the District Magistrate while driving an overloaded lorry without any licence on the Kolhapur-Satara Road.

A departmental enquiry was held and the matter was forwarded to the Maharaja by the Prime Minister with his remarks for final orders.

Poona, June 14.—Balwant Narayan, a cyclist, was knocked down by a motor lorry near the Nava Vishnu last evening and was removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

Heroic Struggle For Civil Liberty

VALA SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN TELLS!

Peasant Masses Roused: State Authorities Anxious

(From Our Correspondent)

VALA, June 14.

The Satyagraha campaign in the State has now gone on for eight days. This has roused great enthusiasm among the people. The peasantry in particular has been roused as never before. The earlier arrests have only added to the popular enthusiasm. As yesterday, to-day also a public meeting was held and a huge procession was taken out in defiance of the State orders prohibiting them. But no arrests were made.

It appears that the great mass upheaval consequent on the Satyagraha Campaign has upset the calculations of the Thakore Saheb and his administration who seem to be anxious to get out of the crisis somehow.

It is understood that the Darbar has invited Darbar Gopaldas Desai, the well-known Gujarat Congress leader obviously to discuss the possibilities of an amicable settlement. He is expected to be in the State very soon.

The trial of Mr. Kashiram Lallubhai, President of the Satyagraha Committee, was completed to-day and judgment is reserved.

Meetings were held in different part and processions were taken out.

SEVENTH DAY OF SATYAGRAHA

Mass Defiance Of Orders

(From Our Correspondent)

VALA, June 13.

To-day is the seventh day of satyagraha in the State. A public meeting was held in defiance of the prohibitory orders. Four farmer youths addressed the meeting and criticised the administration of the State, but, to the surprise of all, no arrest was made. After fifteen minutes another mass meeting was held before the police chowki. Yet no arrest was made. People in hundreds are moving in procession.

8 Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

VALA, June 12.

By now eight volunteers have been interned. More are following and it is believed that at least fifty will come from Vala State alone.

The Kathiawad Political Conference will convene a meeting of the Maha Samiti to make Vala Satyagraha an all Kathiawad problem.

It is understood that the Karbhari Saheb of Vala is in correspondence with the President of the Political Conference to arrive at a compromise.

DARBAR GOPALDAS' ADVICE

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, June 12.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai visited Kamlej village and acquainted himself with the grievances of the cultivators of Vala State. The State does not recognize the farmers as permanent tenants but as tenants at will. Accordingly the farmers have to give "Bhag Batai" and not "Vighoti."

Darbarshri gave a patient hearing to all the complaints of the farmers and promised to do what he can and advised the farmers to fight for their rights by united efforts which are sure to succeed.

CAMPAIGN GATHERS STRENGTH

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, June 11.

Satyagraha reminiscent of the Dhrangadhra Satyagraha of 1931 was started in Vala a small State. Syt. Kashiram Mehta, President of the Satyagrah Samiti had written more than one letter to the Thakore Saheb requesting him to withdraw the restrictive order. No reply was received, and handbills were distributed that a 'Prabhat Pheri' will be taken out and a meeting will be held in the evening.

Syt. Mehta was just beginning to speak, and before he could finish he was arrested. He was handcuffed. Crowds rent the air with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" etc. Just after Sjt. Mehta's arrest the whole town observed a complete hartal. Every day meetings are held and handbills distributed. Uptil now six workers have been arrested.

The movement is gathering strength every day. As Sardar Patel had showed his approval, the Satyagraha Campaign will, it is expected, assume provincial importance.

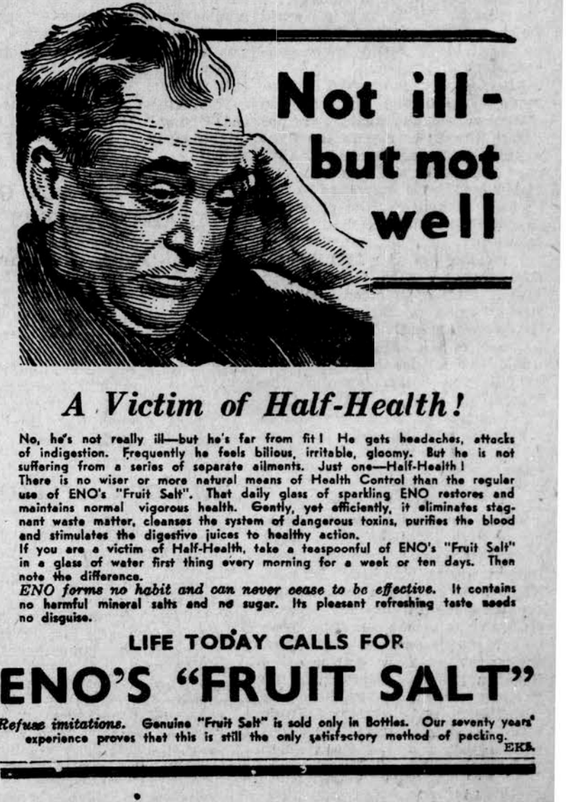
Darbar Gopaldas Desai is visiting Ambla, a village in Bhavnagar State, and opens a village school on Wardha lines on 12th instant. He will perhaps pay a flying visit to Vala.

VICEROY TO VISIT KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, June 14.

I understand that His Excellency the Viceroy of India has accepted the invitation of H.H. Shrirajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja to visit Kolhapur and will come here probably in January next on his way back from Mysore. Lord Irwin paid the first Viceregal visit to Kolhapur nine years ago.



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Double Slavery Of Kisans

Exploited By Landlords & City Interests

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADANAPALLE: June 9.

"WHAT POLITICS IS TO THE CITY, ECONOMICS, LAND AND BREAD ARE TO THE VILLAGE." With these words of Finton Lalel, the Prophet of the Land Movement in Ireland (1847), Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, began his second discourse at the Kisan School yesterday.

The truth of these words is brought home to us when we see how the State has generally won over the people of the city by taking them very lightly and secured their alliance in ruthlessly exploiting and oppressing the over-taxed peasants of the village.

The British Government followed this maxim of old state craft by granting a tax free net income of 2 thousand rupees per year to the Non-Agrarian classes mostly living in the cities and imposing the main burden of the Government on every inch of occupied land and on the lacerated backs of the poor peasants irrespective of the profits or losses of their operations. Further the British rulers secured the alliance of the city people in pauperising their brother kisans by giving them all kinds of offices high and low within the administration of the country.

The spread of English education, establishment of high school, colleges and universities and opening of railways and courts gave an increasing number of posts to city youths during the latter half of the last century. And it is instructive to note that while he peasantry got progressively poorer, sank deeper in debts, suffered from recurring famines and sometimes rebelled against their exploiters as in Deccan in 1875, the now leaders of the city, lawyers and merchants hailed the British Government as the dispensation of the Providence and loyalty to the British Government when they started the National Congress in 1885.

The same difference between the standpoint of the village and the city, continued Mr. Yagnik can be noticed in the resolutions adopted by the National Congress almost in the recent times. Standing on the shoulders of the village peasants the city-leaders thought less of the people suffering under their feet than of posts for themselves and their sons in the State administration and the little share in the Government of the country.

Even when the occasional famines showed them the yawning abyss of poverty and starvation, they never thought of equalising the system of taxation in the city and village but asked the Government instead to grant some paltry relief to the peasants and all the murderous machinery of the land revenue Code.

Did the Congress become Kisan-minded after the advent of Gandhiji on the political arena? Replying to the question Mr. Yagnik said in Champarah as well as Kaira Gandhiji sought only to secure some relief for the peasants. But he never questioned the justice of the righteousness of the Zamindari and Ryotwari system that sapped the life blood of the peasants in Bihar and Gujarat.

Even the Congress election manifesto and the Faizpur Agrarian resolution demand reduction in revenue and rent; i.e. mild amendments in the iniquitous system of land tenure inaugurated by British Imperialism. But they did not envisage a just distribution of state expenditure between the city and the village and even system of taxation on the agrarian and non-agrarian classes. Thus the Congress continues to reflect the mentality of the democratic and progressive patriots of the cities.

Coming then to the standpoint of the Kisan Sabha Mr. Yagnik said that in Ryotwari areas the Sabha demanded a tax from the income of Rs. 500 a year as compared with Rs. 2,000 granted a year to the city folk. It should be remembered that in Modern countries like England there were neither land revenue officials nor revenue departments as all people in city and village were taxed according to the same system of income tax.

The kisans demand for the total abolition of the present land tax which operate like a slave tax or a poll tax and the substitution instead the levy of income tax on all incomes of over Rs. 500 should be deemed very modest and acceptable to all democratic minded people. And to this the feet that the income tax paid by the cities goes in to the coffers of the Government of India and that they enjoyed all the amenities of schools and colleges, hospitals and roads at the expense of the poor village people and you will realize that all true democrats speaking in the name of the people should readily accept this demand of the Kisan Sabha unless they are to be condemned as conscious partners of the foreign imperialists in the oppression of the peasantry.

Secondly the Kisan Sabha demanded the total abolition of all Zamindari system in the country. Has not this demand been supported by eminent socialists and economist in and outside India? Was not the system of feudalism violently overthrown as early as 1768 in France during the Democratic Revolution?

Did not even the great Gladstone preferred to abolish British Landlordism in Ireland rather than tinker with it, within two years of the Land League agitation? Remember also that big land estates have been broken up in Mexico and several Balkan countries and distributed among the tillers in the interest of better production.

Our Nationalists and the Congress should therefore adopt the big bold method of abolition of one half of the Kisans of India from the inhuman oppression.

Lastly coming to the question of Debt Mr. Yagnik stated that these constituted the biggest single burden on the shoulders of the peasantry as it amounted to about 1,300 crores principal rupees and about 200-250 crores a year in interest charges. Now the Kisan Sabha's demand for a total cancellation of this heavy load might appear Utopian and impracticable to some wise peoples of the cities.

But two things should be carefully considered in this connection. Firstly the Sahukars accounts reeked of frauds and lies of every turn and if these were investigated from the very beginning of every transaction hardly anything would be found due to the Sahukars who would moreover be found guilty of many crimes and liable to imprisonments for several years. That is why Sahukars had raised a hue and cry against the searching law promulgated by the Rajpipla State compelling all creditors to disclose all books and documents relating to their claims.

If a similar radical law were passed by our Congress ministries—which they show no inclination of doing—most of the peasants' debts would be wiped out and thousands of acres of land would be restored to the peasants.

Secondly, Mr. Yagnik said that if after full inquiry some money were found due to the Sahukars, the peasants could very well plead their inability to pay them.

Unfortunately, while the New Civil Law forbade the attachment of salaries of city people under Rs. 100 a month be similarly granted relief to the peasant. Give Rs. 1,000 a year similar to the Peasants from all restraint and attachment i.e., a minimum measure of land and a minimum quantity of food sufficient for the peasant's maintenance and you may be sure that nothing could then be pinched from them in lieu of any debts.

Thus did the Kisan Sabha concluded Mr. Yagnik seek to place peasants on terms of reasonable equality of a city-people and all right-minded democrats and Nationalists should accord it wholehearted support to release the Peasants from their unconscionable burdens and to enable them to march shoulder to shoulder with the patriots of the cities in the struggle for freedom.

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LEAKAGE OF JINNAH-NEHRU CORRESPONDENCE

Leaders Entrusted With Papers Bungled?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The publication of the Nehru-Jinnah correspondence has caused a great flutter and sensation in the A.I.C.C. Office here apart from arousing considerable public excitement. In an answer to an enquiry with J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, reported to have denied the rumour that correspondence was officially released by him.

Mystery, however, surrounds the fact how the United Press got the copies of the correspondence. It appears that the copies were supplied to papers by the United Press well in advance and papers were asked to await for instructions to release them.

In this connection, it is gathered, that some copies of the correspondence were printed by local printing press under strict test supervision of the A.I.C.C. Office. Not a single copy more than the fixed number was allowed to be printed. It further appears that some of the these copies were sent to some prominent Congress leaders including the members of the Working Committee.

It is difficult to conjecture from where the leakage occurred but desperate last attempt appears to have been made to prevent publication.

While there is no doubt that the United Press has shown great journalistic enterprise, it is generally believed, that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark and the affair smells quite fishy and searching enquiry is called for. Papers which published the correspondence cannot be blamed in view of the obvious bungling on the part of some responsible leaders or authority who were entrusted with the correspondence.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The 4th session of the International Research Council will be held at Madras on the 8th and 9th August, 1938.

Members of the Council have been informed by the Director of the Industrial Research Bureau that the statement of the agenda and the time and place of the meetings would be intimated to them in due course. They have also been asked to forward to the Director any proposals that they may wish to bring at the meeting by the 4th of July.

Thakur Bhaktivinode Institute (Mayapur)

A correspondent writes:

"The Thakur Bhaktivinode Institute at Sri Mayapur, which is conducted by the Gaudiya Mission, Calcutta, has shown exceellent results this year in the Matriculation Examination. Of the 16 students presented, 6 passed in the 1st Class and 9 in the 2nd Class, only 1 candidate being unable to get through.

The school was founded by the late President-Founder of the Gaudiya Mission, Paramahansa Sri Srimad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami Maharaj, and is affiliated to the Calcutta University. Religious and Moral Education form part of the curriculum of this school, and are compulsory on all students. This school, which is the only one of its sort, has been showing steady progress for the past several years, and has been maintaining its high repute."

Chiang Kai Shek Calls For More Partisan Activity

An appeal for development of the partisan movement in Japanese-occupied territory sent out by General Chiang Kai-shek reads: "The time has come for all Chinese people to join in fighting the enemy, for this is the only way to save our country. Department leaders may organise fighting detachments from among the civil population and share responsibility for them with the Army Command. Let all those who fled territory occupied by the Japanese return to their towns and villages to organise detachments to crush the enemy detachments. I shall pay as much attention to these detachments as to the regular army at the front."

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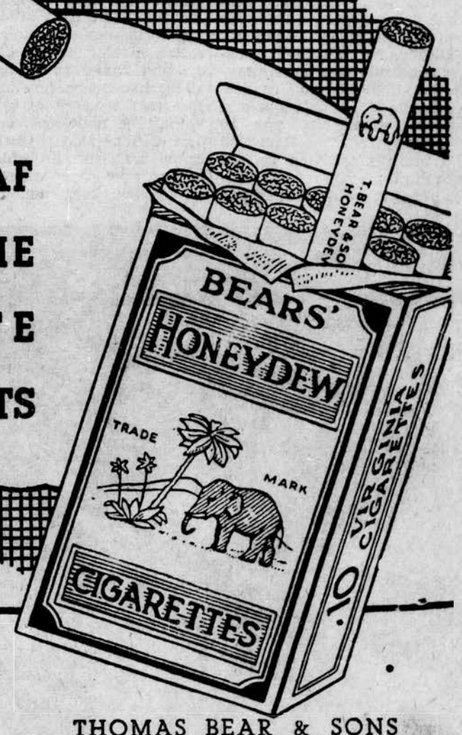

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MYSORE MAHARAJA'S PRESENT TO BODY-GUARD

(From A Correspondent)

MYSORE, (By Mail).

On the eve of his birthday, H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore was pleased to present a beautiful golden dome, of about one thousand rupees in value, to H.H.'s Body-Guard's Mosque. The Mosque itself is a monument of His Highness's unrivalled artistic genius and generosity. On this occasion a large number of Muslims were entertained, and sweets were distributed among the non-Muslims of the Body-Guard.

On behalf of the Muslims of the Body-Guard Captain Mir Turab Ali Sahib, Mirza Karim Baig Sulmani Sahib Bahadur and Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur approached the Royal donor and thanked him most adequately.

ORDERED TO QUIT FRENCH LIMITS

PONDICHERRI, (By Mail).

Cheek Sovana, Gopal Chander Bague and Cheek Basir-ud-Din, three persons of Chandranagore (Bengal), has been ordered by the Government of French India to quit the French Indian limits for a period of five years.

The men were sentenced to suffer three years' imprisonment by the High Court of French India on the 31st of March last for offences of robbery.

They will be extradited after the expiry of the term of their respective terms of imprisonment. —United Press.

Sialkot, June 14.—Sardar Ganda Singh, Managing Director of Messrs. Uberoi Ltd., the founder of Sialkot Sports Industry passed away last night.

SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

"Prithvi Putra"

Ranjit's Spectacular Mythological Film At West End

Cine-fans of Bombay will get their money's worth by paying a visit to the "West End" which, after having been kept closed for some time for a thorough renovation, was opened on Saturday last with "Prithvi Putra," Ranjit's new picture which is replete with thrills, suspense, superb acting, good music, beautiful scenery and elevating occasions. Judging from the nature of the plot and the elevating and pleasing nature of the impression left on one's mind, it is likely that this picture might run for some weeks, provided the public exhibit an appreciative eye. The producers seem to have taken care to see that no stone was left unturned to make their picture superb in regard to the choice of scenarios, the dress and sound effect, and if this in itself can be taken as a basis for it, the picture should not fail to appeal to the taste of the fans.

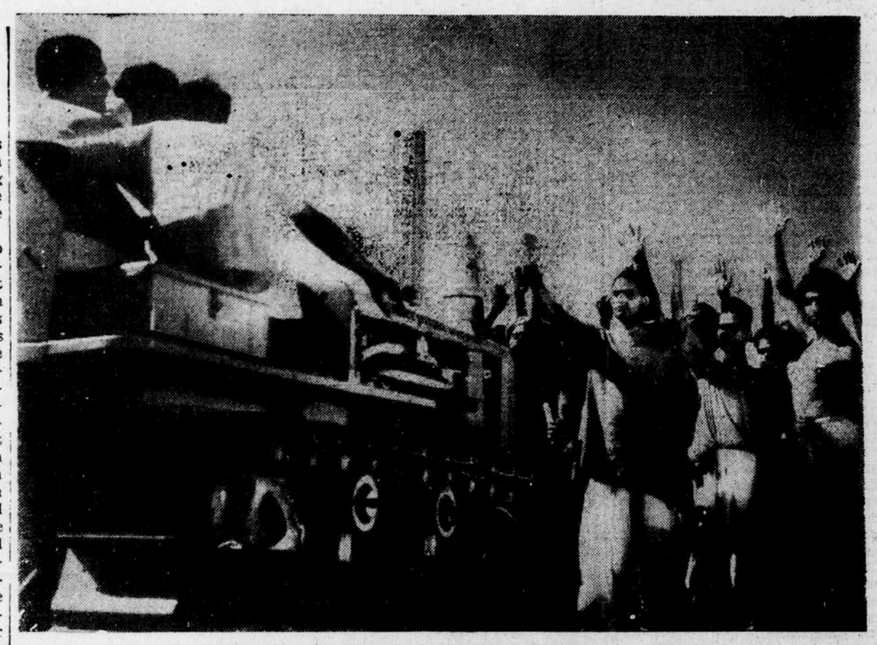
Put in a nutshell, the story is this:—Once there was a great famine on this Mother Earth of ours, due to the total failure of rains. Crops had withered, rivers, wells and all other sources of water supply had dried up. Trees, shrubs and other plantations, including vegetables, upon which all living-beings and other creatures of this mundane sphere depend, had gone out of existence, and all creation, including cattle and human beings, were dying for want of food, water and other necessities. The misery was so excruciating and unbearable that Mother Earth out of pity for her children, i.e., all human beings and animals and birds, prayed to the Rain-God to condescend to come down on earth and remove the misery that was so very widely spread. The Rain-God was so much propitiated by the penance and prayers of the Mother Earth that he did not fail to oblige the whole creation with his bounty and profusion, so much so that the misery and suffering in which all were steeped were removed almost as it were in the twinkling of the eye.

But Mother Earth's prayers to Varuna Dev had another repercussion also, viz: the very sight of Mother Earth made him fall in love with her and the result was the birth of Bhaumasur, who is the Villain of the story. Little knowing that she might be sowing the seed of her own destruction thereby, Mother Earth managed to get a boon from her father, Brahma, the Creator, that her son should die except when she cursed and imprecated him to die in so many words In course of time, Bhaumasur fell under the Machiavellian influence of an outcasted Brahmin, named Charvak, who was excommunicated for his irreligiosity and evil-mindedness, who armed with the knowledge of the above-mentioned boon of perpetual life for Bhaumasur, set about to wreak his vengeance upon those who had outcasted him by using Bhaumasur as a tool in his hands, by holding out to him (Bhaumasur), the prospects of becoming, or rather making him, the Lord of all creation, should follow Charvak's advice in every detail.

How, falling a victim to the wiles of Charvak, Bhaumasur puffed up with the knowledge that he was almost immortal, began to oppress men and gods all-round, making even gods like Indra and Yama eat the humble pie at his hands and how in order to gain the mastery of the Three Worlds, he undertook, on the advice of Charvak, his Guru, to perform a sacrifice in which 1,601 virgins were to be offered up as an oblation, and immolated, how he gathered these virgins together, how one of these victims, Kalindi, a devout worshipper of Shri Krishna was rescued by the latter, how Bhaumasur in trying to kill Shri Krishna was cursed by Satyabhama (spouse of Shri Krishna), who was a reincarnation of Mother Earth, are next seen in sequence.

The subsequent events are easily told. The proposed 1,601 virgin-victims are liberated, the imprisoned child of Bhaumasur is released and placed on the throne, and peace and plenty began again to reign supreme on this earth.

Among those who contribute to the success of the picture are: Madhuri, who plays the part of Kalindi; E. Billimoria, that of Bhaumasur; while Kantilal and Kalyani appear in the role of Krishna and Prithvi. The Villain's role is played by Mazhar as Charvak. The supporting cast is being led by Khatoon as Satyabhama and Dinkar as Narad, who please the ears by sweet and melodious music, others of note being Ghory, Ram Apte, Vahidan and Radha.



Saigal in a tense situation in New Theatres' "Dharti Mata," awaiting release at the Minerva Talkies.

A scene from "Gopal Krishna," a Prabhat Picture, now in its sixth week at the Central.

Maya in Sagar's "We Three," coming to Roxy.

An exciting scene from "Umaji Naik," a "Royal" release in Marathi, in its 2nd week at the Majestic.

Bombay Film Diary

WEST-END: "Prithvi-Putra," Ranjit's new spectacular mythological film, "Prithvi-Putra," with Madhuri, E. Billimoria, Kantilal, Kalyani, Mazhar and Khatoon in leading roles.

IMPERIAL: "Dynamite," Sagar's musical thriller, with fine song-hits by Surendra, Bibbo and Maya (Fifth week).

CENTRAL: "Gopal Krishna," Prabhat's spectacular mythological film, starring Shanta Apte and Ram Marathey. (Sixth week).

ROXY: "Nirmala," starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. Must be seen for—it is a Devika Rani picture. (Tenth week).

SUPER: "State Express," Prakash Pictures' latest "animal thriller,'. (Third week).

MAJESTIC: "Umaji Naik," in Marathi, Uday Pictures maiden historical film, featuring Keshavrao Datey. (Second week).

KOHINOOR AND KRISHNA: "Dhruva" Prabha pictures maiden mythological film with an all-child cast.

MINERVA: "Devdas," New Theatres' famous film.

SAGAR'S "DYNAMITE"

5th Week At The Imperial

Sagar's musical thriller "Dynamite" or "Kiske Sajan" is now in its 5th week at the Imperial, where it is still drawing appreciative audiences.

One of the principal attractions is the fine music contributed by Surendra, Bibbo and Maya. Added to this are other notable features like romance, thrills, comedy, etc. which Director Mr. Luhar has cleverly introduced in the picture.

Super-westerns now in course of construction in Hollywood include "Jesse James," "Union Pacific," an untitled Jimmy Cagney starrer, "The Texans," "Heart of Arizona," "The Bad Man of Arizona," and "Flaming Frontiers."

PRABHAT TOUCH IN GOPAL KRISHNA

That Illusive Secret Of Popularity

It is no reflection on anybody to say that Prabhat's "Gopal Krishna" is by far the most popular among the films current in the city. At first sight, this seems natural enough, as the picture features well-known stars in a famous story handled by a famous firm of film producers. On a little reflection, however, one realises that it is something else than the story, the stars or the trade mark that draws the huge crowds that throng to the Central even in the sixth week of the show—and yet, in spite of the inhospitable weather. What is true of "Gopal Krishna" now, is usually true of every Prabhat film whenever released.

It is not that stars as good as Prabhat's are not to be found in other pictures. Neither can it be said that other producers do not spend as much money or don't secure as much talent as Prabhat does. And yet there is always something in Prabhat film that is very difficult to spot elsewhere. That illusive something is the real soul of entertainment. It is the natural genius for so co-ordinating the available resources that each will turn to best advantage and all will combine to make one artistic homogeneous entertainment. It is this quality that has now become famous as the "Prabhat Touch."

It is thus the Prabhat Touch to the story of Krishna's boyhood that has made "Gopal Krishna" a soulful film, by far the best so far produced with that theme. The divine origin of Krishna is not here allowed to be forgotten, but the lad is depicted as being as nearly human as divinity can permit itself to be. His motives, sen-

(Continued in Col 4)

Baba Vyas and Rose in Imperial's social hit "Two Women" awaiting release next Saturday at the Royal Opera House.

CHANDRAKANT'S AMAZING FEAT

Stands Courageously Behind Burning Image In "Raja Gopichand"

In Saraswati Cinetone's "Raja Gopichand", which is now awaiting release, there is a scene demanding immense courage.

The Raja would have been burnt to ashes by the wrath of Yogi Jallunder Nath but for the contrivance and protection given to him by Kanif Nath.

During the filming of the scene, five images of Raja Gopichand had to be burnt one after the other. And to achieve this effect for the cinema, highly inflammable petrol was used.

While the images were in flames, Chandrakant stood immediately behind them, braving the flames. His courage made the scene a perfect one.

Saraswati's next picture will be named not "Ramdas," as announced previously, but "Bhagwa Zenda."

The picture will be in Marathi and is directed by Bhal G. Pendharkar.

(Continued from col. 5)

timents and actions are made to appeal essentially human. So that, while there is respect for Krishna's divinity, the audience experience a subtle sympathy and pride in the feeling that the Lord is after all one of them.

IMPOSING ARRAY OF ARTISTS IN GOPICHAND

Coming Attraction Of Saraswati Cinetone

After two years of "rest," Dadasaheb Torney of the Saraswati Studio, Poona, has planned a great come-back. For two years, the versatile Dada, veteran of the Indian screen, let out his studio and spent his time in an intensive study of the strides taken by the industry as well as by public taste since he first put his hand to celluloid. As a result, he thoroughly over-hauled his studio, gathered the cream of the artistic and technical talent available, secured well-thought-out themes and stories, and launched again into picture production with all the flaire of a veteran and the enthusiasm of his indefatigable youthfulness.

First of the new series planned by Mr. Torney is "Gopichand," which he will have completed by the time this appears in print. It is a story with an exceptionally wide and intensely human appeal. From the gaiety of an emperor's harm to the austerity of a genuine sanyasin's penance, every phase of social life is herein depicted.

Love, affection, loyalty, jealousy, virtually every human emotion and motive is represented in the life story of Raja Gopichand—one of the juiciest tales from the "no man's land" between legend and history. The scenario and dialogue are produced by the practised pen of Mr. Bhai G. Pendharkar, whose knowledge of this lore and whose facility of axiomatic expression are well-known to picture-goers. Added to these qualities, is the special advantage of the fact that Mr. Pendharkar is also the director of "Gopichand"; so that, the hiatus that usually exists between the scenarist's intention and the director's preception is eliminated in this case.

What will appeal to the public most in "Gopichand," however, is likely to be the imposing array of stellar artistes who will grace the screen in it. For, Mr. Torney has combed the whole of Maharashtra in his ambition to make this film as enthralling an entertainment as possible. Leela, Chandrakant, Ratnaprabha, Usha, Londhe and Dinker lead the cast, with the supporting roles assigned to competent and practised performers.

Shiv Ranee and Paresh Banerjee in "Repentence," which is the next attraction at the Imperial.

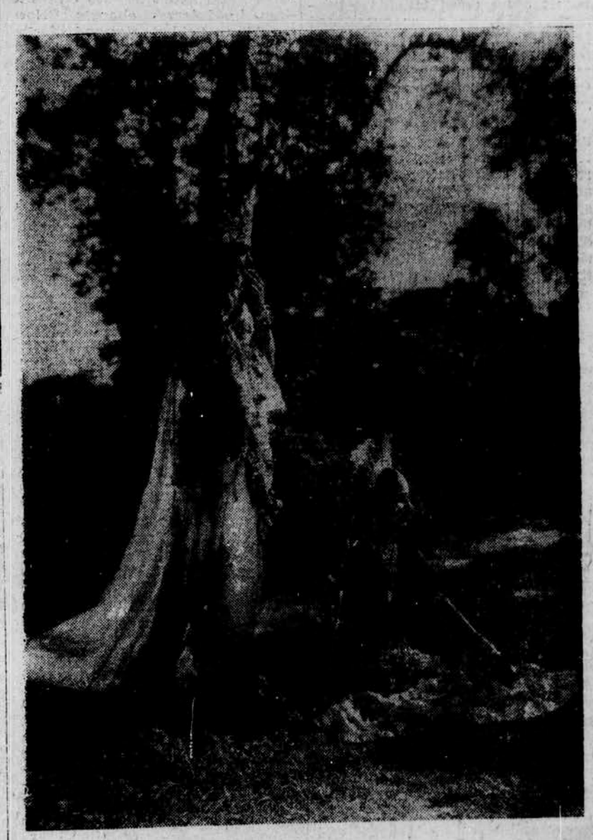
FIVE ROLES IN ONE CHARACTER

Nirmala's Tenth Week At Roxy

'Nirmala' of the Bombay Talkies enters its 10th week from Friday. As the picture is likely to be withdrawn from the Roxy after the 10th week is complete or may be extended only for another week, all those who have not seen this superb production of the Bombay Talkies must hasten to do so now.

Devika Rani in the role of Nirmala does an outstanding performance of her film career in so far as it really five or six different characters that she plays while doing the part of Nirmala. As a buoyant college girl as a bashful bride, as a childless mother, as the understanding and daring woman that forsakes her husband for the sake of her child, as an elderly woman gone mad at the loss of her child and as an old woman restored to her senses and her home, Devika Rani gives performances which are as amazing as life-like.

The supporting cast consisting of Ashok Kumar and Nazir; Maya and Gulbadan also do remarkable work of their careers and therefore the picture has rightly been put in the 'Must be seen list.



Beautiful Madhuri and Kantilal in Ranjit's Mythological Picture, "Prithvi-Putra" at the West-End.

Mass-Education In War-Torn China

Scholars Shaken Out Of "Ivory Towers"

SHANGHAI: (By Mail).

The present Sino-Japanese war has shaken many scholars out of their ivory towers. Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, the leading university centres of the country, have fallen into the hands of the invaders.

Many colleges, schools, libraries and other cultural institutions have been unscrupulously destroyed by the enemy's shell fire or air raids.

Thousands of scholars have been reduced to wandering bands of refugees. The death, torture and all manner of indignities which many of them have suffered in the hands of Japanese soldiers have intensified their patriotic feelings, and the ignorance and indifference of large sections of the population leave no room for doubt as to what the crux of the matter is.

This has created a new passion in the scholars for participation in the great enterprise of national salvation, and solved with one stroke the age-old problem of teacher supply for mass education

Thus the scene is set for the mass education movement to take a prominent position in the emergency educational programme of China. Because of the expert knowledge of its staff and the foundation it has laid in the last ten years, it has been quick to sense the rising tide of mass movement in the country and to adapt its own machinery and personnel to the eductional needs of the national crisis.

To explore and clarify the specific demands of the national crisis, to evolve and demonstrate a correlated educational programme for meeting these demands and to prepare a trained personnel for carrying out this programme on a nationwide basis, the Movement early in October organised a "Campdign of Farmers' Education for National Defence". Fifty young men and women, most of them college graduates, were selected from that class of keen and conscientious youth who were not content with the pursuit of mere routine while their country was engaged in a life and death struggle. They were given a month of special training, consisting of two weeks' classroom discussions and group planning at the headquarters of the Movement in the city of Changsha, Hunan and two weeks of field practice under the supervision of experienced members of the Movement in Hengshan Hasien, which is the "Experiment Country" under the joint auspices of the Movement and the Provincial Government of Hunan. On the completion of their field training, they were sent out in six teams, each to be responsible for mobilising and training the farmers of some selected areas in a separate county.

At the time of writing all six teams are engaged in a full-fledged programme of mass education for national defence with its fourfold emphasis of intellectual enlightenment, agricultural production, health education and the organisation of the people into various corps for wartime service.

The most remarkable thing about this campaign is that these well-educated men and women—some of them have voluntarily withdrawn from lucrative positions and comfortable circumstances—are so stirred by the challenge of the times and so inspired by the idealism of the Mass Education Movement that they are now willing to work for the nominal salary of fifteen dollars a month, which is less than their actual living expenses.

SOME METALS ARE EXHAUSTING RAPIDLY

LONDON, (By Mail).

Some of the commonest metals known to-day are being rapidly exhausted, and scientists predict a world metal famine.

In the past 30 years, the world has used up more of its mineral resources than in all its previous history, right back to the Stone Age, according to Sir Thomas Holland, the noted geologist and minerologist.

The real shortage is in the non-ferrous metals. Workable deposits of zinc and lead are likely to be exhausted in the comparatively near future.

EXHAUSTING SUPPLIES

Lead, though it is now used at the rate of about a million tons a year may soon become a rare metal.

Copper and tin will disappear long before we have used up all our iron.

Neither Japan nor China, nor any other Asiatic nation will ever conquer the rest of the world—because they have not the metals to do it with.

Many of the most important minerals, like coal, iron, and copper, are almost exclusively concentrated in Western Europe and North America.

Muslim Youth Succumbs To Stabbing Injury

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

A fatal stabbing affray, resulting in the death of a Moslem youth occurred at Jubbulpore on the night of 3rd June last, when two former friends fell out over some love affairs and when, in the heat of moment, one of them, it is alleged, whipped out a knife and stabbed the other whose name is Rasool Khan and was removed to the Victoria Hospital in a critical condition, where he succumbed to his injuries. The police have arrested one named Ewazal!.

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Indian Students Abroad

D. M. Sen's European Tour Experience

SANTINIKETAN (By Mail)

Dr. D. M. Sen, Principal of the School and College Sections of Visva Bharati, has just returned to the Ashrama after nine months sojourn on the Continent and the United Kingdom. He visited important educational centres of those countries and met leading personalities to be acquainted with the progressive methods of education and to find out possibilities of their application in India. Dr. Sen utilised his contact with the institutions and personalities of those countries by helping to establish friendly relations between them and India, specially of Visva Bharati, to their mutual advantage. He was amazed to discover the immense scope in some countries of Europe that might be made available to those enterprising young men in India who are not keen on seeking any individual careers, but are ready to take great pains to help forward their motherland in the domain of trade and industry.

Asked by the 'United Press' about possibilities of their application in India Dr. Sen said:—

"The number of Indians going abroad is steadily increasing every year. The bulk of them travel to the West for higher and technical education. One often wonders whether the considerable sum spent in Europe fetch a proportionate return. Our leaders political and social go there on a variety of missions. Though it cannot be denied that certain benefit is reaped through personal contact; but my experiences during this, as well as on previous occasion, make me feel that more sustained and valuable work could be done by Indian visitors abroad,—work that would be of great service to India.

"There are countries in Europe that have won their freedom in recent times, and are busy building up their nation on their own traditions and on modern lines. Responsible public men of these States, some of whom I met, will, I am sure, be glad to entertain any proposal from leaders of our country requesting their help in providing a few of our young men with facilities of such technical and industrial training as are not available in India, but are essential to nation-building. There are also States which are in the forefront of European peoples since they have studiously avoided war or have not cared to grab for other people's land. They have vast industrial concerns and export a fair amount of manufactured articles to our country. If only Indian buyer would combine and form a public opinion, it would be easy to persuade those foreign firms to accommodate a certain number of our young men for practical training in their workshops. India could soon effect a definite economy; and a waste of the resources of a poor people may partly be spared."

In Czechoslovakia

Continuing Dr. Sen said: "It is unfortunate that clouds of war should hang ominously so low over Czechoslovakia. It is noteworthy that Indo-Czechoslovak Society, formed at Prague through the efforts of India's great friend Prof. Lesney, its President, was trying to persuade their Government to offer special facilities for those Indian students who on their return to India would undertake to render service to their country. If war clouds clear, some avenues of contact to our own advantage may yet be established with this virile young State. Similar efforts are likely to prove successful in Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, etc., where Indians are not a mere subject people, but are regarded as representatives of a great and distant culture. Any systematic and organised effort to enlist the co-operation of firms, hospitals or Universities of those countries, is sure to bear fruit in no time. But the effort must in every case be motivated by an all-India spirit. No parochial appeal would have the desired effect."

Dr. Sen left for Kalimpong yesterday to meet Poet Tagore.—

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE KOLHATKAR

The seventh anniversary of the late Achyutrao Kolhatkar will be celebrated in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, near Prarthana Samaj, today (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. under the auspices of the Shahu-Tilak Party. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A., will preside. Many prominent citizens are expected to attend the function.

THE POPULATION PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 6.)

ers off their eyes and to study the reality for once.

Horrors Of Malnutrition

To me as a medical man, the increase in Cholera from 68,318 to 199, 708, of Dysentery and Diarrhoea from 246,114 to 285,110 from 1933-1934 means more than all the "optimum graphs" of the learned university professors. That 1,500,000 die annually in Bengal alone, and that 25 per cent of this mortality is due to diseases of malnutrition, that nearly 500,000 die annually of Malaria another half million of Tuberculosis and that about 55,000 infants die of Tetanus annually that 6 Millions suffer from night-blindness 20 millions from Rickets that infant mortality is 230-300 per thousand that maternal mortality is 24.5-50 per thousand tell me volumes over that word "malnutrition" which is the basic cause of all our woes, and no amount of powders and pills or an army of medical men are going to alter a tittle of this, even if our University professors say so.

Baffling Problems

I therefore am forced to put our learned theoreticians a few plain questions. I have visited several economic conferences both inside and outside India and heard much debate about this and about that "but came out no wiser than in I went." These gentlemen talk of increasing production with the ease of a juggler pulling out rabbits from his sleeve. As far as India is concerned, do these gentlemen, and Mr Menon especially, believe that they can "increase production" in India without solving to the logical end the following problems;

1. The agrarian debt.
2. Complete and radical alteration of the existing rapacious and totally irrational revenue system.
3. Inquiring into the reason why agriculture in India is becoming increasingly unrentable, why we produce per acre less than other countries, why the total acreage under cultivation is falling, why the number of landless peasantry is increasing why this paradox that the largest emigration is exactly out of the richest agrarian provinces.
4. Whether all this is possible without considering the entire socio-economic and political structure that is prevailing in India to-day?
5. Finally, do these gentlemen really believe that this present economic crisis is something merely temporary, or whether it is not more right to interpret it as the expression and the logical result of the complete bankruptcy of an economic system that cannot be put right?

At the last population conference, one of these gentlemen admitted the validity of these questions. I put these questions again and expect straight replies to them. Until they give me satisfactory answers, all further discussion is useless and uncalled for. Mr. Wattal, the chairman, made the significant remark that "only a cataclysmic change" would solve these problems.

The Lesser Evil

As long as learned theoreticians like Mr. Menon cannot give me, a simple medical man faced with these problems sensible and reasonable replies, I am at liberty to advocate whatever remedies I choose. I am not interested in "optimum graphs" looking 200 years hence. I want to know how these learned gentlemen are going to give my starving patients more food, more possibilities for health. Birth Control is not an ideal solution, it is a makeshift, the only sensible thing to advocate as long as our learned theoreticians hum and draw "optimum graphs." it may be drastic, but it is not so drastic as infant murder or suicide, nor so effective. I welcome rapid deaths, I abhor slow death due to starvation. On the day Mr. Menon shows me a simple, sensible plan to give starving people more food, sufficient food and a decent living standard, I shall become a rabid opponent of Birth Control. Until then I shall advocate Birth Control, for I agree with Theodor Dreisser who says:

"Millions are born and die without ever having known what Life means."

It is understood that a deputation waited on the Premier at Rangoon on Monday afternoon in connection with a Mau Oleum for the tomb of Bahadur Shah, ex-Emperor of Delhi, who died in exile there.

Washermen On Strike In New Delhi

Municipal Committee's Terms For Settlement Not Satisfactory

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The New Delhi Municipal Committee has issued a memorandum, informing the washermen of their decision regarding their demands. The strikers according to the Secretary of the Workers' League, are not satisfied, however, and the Hartal continues. In fact, efforts are being made to persuade Old Delhi's washermen to join the strike.

A batch of strikers approached the Commissioner recently and placed their demands before him.

The memorandum of the Municipality runs as follows:—

1. Children of Dhobis, under 14 years of age, will be exempt from taking a separate licence, provided they work on their father's licence.

2. Pressure of water in Dhobi Ghats is being examined by the Engineer-in-charge, and improvement will be effected where necessary. Improvement in the Dhobi Ghat on Old Mill Road has alreay been sanctioned.

3. The question of additional platforms is being considered by the Health Officer of New Delhi and where necessary, these will be provided for.

4. There is no objection to Bhattis being erected in the compounds of bungalows, provided the Dhobis do so with the permission of the landlords. Permission will be granted by the Committee for erection of Bhattis at the Dhobi Ghats.

5. Drying of clothes on public road and in public parks is not desirable. This can be done within the enclosures provided at the Dhobi Ghats or in the compounds of the persons for whom the Dhobis wash.

6. There is no objection to Dhobis keeping their oxen in the cow-houses or in the cattle byres. Arrangements for this should be made for the Dhobis themselves with the persons concerned. The Dhobis would be well advised to use hand-carts or other vehicular contrivances for carrying their loads.

7. The committee are unable to provide residential quarters for the Dhobis. It may be possible for the Dhobis to settle down in the proposed artisans' colony when that scheme matures.

The committee are also unable to interfere in the fixation of washing charges. This is a matter for the Dhobis and their employers to settle.

8. Four new Dhobi Ghats have been sanctioned in the city extension area and will be built as soon as funds are available.

9. A licence book, instead of loose licence forms, will be introduced from October 1 next. Licences will be renewed on its production and payment of fee. No separate application will be necessary.

C. P. Govt. Appoint Non-Official Visitors To Central Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR. (By Mail.)

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has appointed the undermentioned persons as non-official visitors to the Central Jail, Nagpur, for a period of three years ending the 31st December 1940:—

Khan Sahib Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A., (Central). The Revd. G. C Rogers. M.L.A., Mr. L. N. Hardas M.L.A., Mr. C. J. Bharuka, M.L.A. Dr. M. R. Cholkar, Mr. E. S. Patwardhan. Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, M.L.A., Mrs. Sumatibai Deo. Mrs T. W. Gardiner and Mrs. Vatsalabai Panditji.

Cholera Havoc

The Weekly return of cases and deaths from epidemic diseases reported in the office of the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces and Berar, during the period ending the 4th June 1938 states that Cholera was responsible for 2 528 cases and 1.327 deaths against 1907 attacks and 1.057 deaths in the preceding week.

The disease was on the increase in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Amraoti, while it was on the decline in the districts of Betul, Nimar and Bilaspur. Wardha district was newly infected. 9.629 anti-cholera inoculations were performed in the districts of Nagpur, Saugor and Nimar.

JAPAN'S CAPITAL SINKING

1923 Earthquake And After

Tokyo is sinking at the rate of over two and a half inches a year.

Since the great earthquake of 1923 the city, and especially the Marunouchi district in which the business centre is situated, has sunk nearly 39 inches.

These facts were revealed by Dr. Goro Kitazawa at the annual meeting of the Architectural Society. Dr. Kitazawa believes that the ground level of the city will continue to sink.

Accepted by the I. S. D. against the Annual Contract for 1938-39

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Weekly DIGEST of Science and Invention

HOW INSANITY RESPONDS TO TREATMENT

Medical Scientists Are Studying the Amazing "Come-Back" of Nijinsky, World-Famous Dancer, for 17 Years in a Mental Fog

Dr. Manfred Sackel, of Vienna, Whose Research Work Indicates a Greatly Increased Scope for Insulin Treatments of Mental Disorders.

WORLD-famous medical scientists, psychiatrists and other distinguished members of the medical profession who have made a study of mental disorders are awaiting with keen interest the result of a series of radical treatments now being administered to Vaslav Nijinski, former star of the Russian Imperial Ballet, in a sanitarium for the insane at Lake Constance, Switzerland.

In the event of Nijinsky's restoration to normalcy — and several celebrated specialists, including Dr. Freud of Vienna, Dr. Jung of Zurich and Prof. Alfred Adler, the Viennese psycho-analyst, believe this is quite possible—it may open a new avenue of recovery for countless others now confined in institutions and registered as mental defectives. Other specialists, however, have issued a warning against "exaggerated expectations."

Nijinsky's case is a colorful and most remarkable one. At the age of 21 he was the object of incredible adulation and of a fan craze which made the movie idols dwindle by comparison to the proportions of mere extras. This, by the way, was before the commencement of the World War in 1914. Nijinsky was regarded as the greatest dancer of all times. Though slight and graceful, he had enormous strength. He could lift his dancing partner with one hand. He could clear the distance between front and back stage in one bound. Leaping high in the air he could tap his feet together ten times before alighting.

Skeptics examined his shoes for secret springs or rubber padding and found none. Surgeons examined his feet and found they were built like those of a bird. He could grip with them as easily as with his hands; flex them upwards so that the distance between the toe and ankle was the same as that between the ankle and heel. Nijinsky believed that was the secret of his incredible jumping. He could spring high in the air and seemingly float downward more slowly than he went up.

Tracing the history of the dancer's family, outbreaks of heredity eccentricity were revealed. Two of his brothers were adjudged mentally unbalanced. Nijinsky himself, in 1917, undertook an intensive study of auto-suggestion in an effort to persuade himself that he actually was the faun he portrayed in his famous dance, "L'Apres Midi D'un Faun." This was interesting news to some of the world's greatest specialists like Wagner, Jauregy, Freud, Kreplin, Jung, Freuzy, who examined the Russian dancer after his mental collapse, and said he was suffering from schizophrenia. This condition, it has been explained, results from non-functioning glands and in Nijinsky's case caused the dancer to imagine at times that his personality was cut in two. His breakdown was directly attributed by psychiatrists to the emotional strain he underwent during the World War. At the outbreak of hostilities he was dancing in Hungary. Because he was a Russian the adulation he had previously enjoyed suddenly turned to contempt and suspicion. Then he was arrested on a charge of being a spy. Upon his release he sought refuge in the United States, where his dancing was a revelation.

The climax came in 1921. Nijinsky, who was now 29, had returned to Europe for a rest and was stopping at a hotel in Switzerland. And there before the petrified hotel guests he danced an impromptu macabre fantasy draped in rolls of black and white velvet. Nijinsky had gone mad.

Today, after 17 years' confinement in a sanitarium for the insane, Nijinsky is being treated by Prof. Manfred Sackel, the Viennese specialist who developed the use of insulin therapeutics for certain forms of insanity. Insulin is a chemical product secreted by the pancreatic tissue which checks the accumulation of glucose in the blood. Insulin is commonly used now in treating diabetes. Dr. Fredrick Grant Banning, of Canada, won the Nobel Prize in 1922 for discovering insulin and applying it to the treatment of diabetes. Only recently Dr. Sackel found that insulin can also be used in the treatment of certain stages of mental disarrangement known as dementia praecox. This implies a serious impairment of the faculty of coherent thought, causing the sufferers to retire into a world of their own.

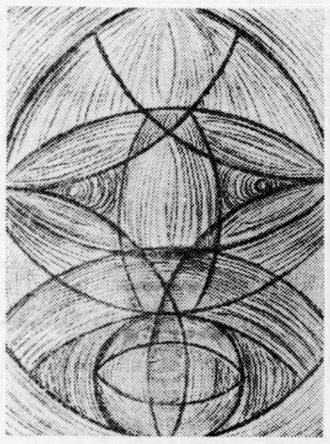
The latest reports from the Lake Constance sanitarium indicate that Nijinsky's disorder is yielding to the recently discovered insulin "shock" treatment.

Medical statistics indicate that one-fourth of all the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by patients suffering from some form of dementia praecox. The new insulin treatment is one of the principal methods now being used at Horace Beck Memorial Hospital, Warrington, Pa. This hospital was founded by community-spirited physicians and laymen to salvage some of the hopeful cases which cannot be readily taken care of in overcrowded public institutions. The hospital is designed primarily for those who cannot afford to pay private hospital rates and a drive is under way to obtain funds to increase the hospital's capacity from twenty-five to about one hundred beds. The insulin shock treatment is reported to have produced improvement in the condition of forty per cent of the cases so treated. Several cases were cured.

Nijinsky is now 47 years of age. His dancing days are over. There may be a field of usefulness for him as a dancing master. But in the theatrical world where he once monopolized the spotlights he is only a memory, a tragic legendary figure. Recently he has been occupying much of his time making sketches of dancers and of his youngest daughter, Kyra, who has followed in the dancing footsteps of her father. These sketches began as fantastic and sometimes meaningless drawings, just figments of a disordered mind. Today his sketches indicate thought and careful design and a gradual reawakening of a long-dormant gift of artistic ability and reason.

How Insulin Is Injected into the Arm of the Patient. Following the Injection the Patient Falls into a Deep, Restful Sleep Which Lasts for About Two Hours.

A Drawing by Montenegro of Nijinsky, Russian Imperial Ballet Dancer, in His Famous "Le Sacre de Printemps."



A Drawing by Nijinsky, Made at the Time He Was Committed to an Institution for the Insane.

Nijinsky's Latest Sketch of His Daughter, "Kyra." He Titled This Picture "Kyra Skipping the Rope." This Drawing Is Said to Indicate a Vast Improvement in His Mental Condition and a Reawakening of His Artistic Ability.

An Injection of Glucose Following a Shock Treatment of Insulin Temporarily Sharpens the Mentality of the Patient. This Treatment Is Repeated Daily for Six to Twelve Weeks.

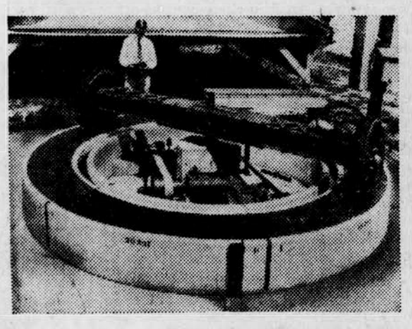
A Lipstick Stencil

THE proper application of lipstick is today a fine art. It can be applied quickly and evenly now with the aid of a stencil just invented. A stencil of the proper size is first selected. Then it is adjusted and held over the mouth, as shown in the accompanying sketch, thus insuring correct shape and unblurred edges when the lipstick is rubbed on.

Photos Student Hobby

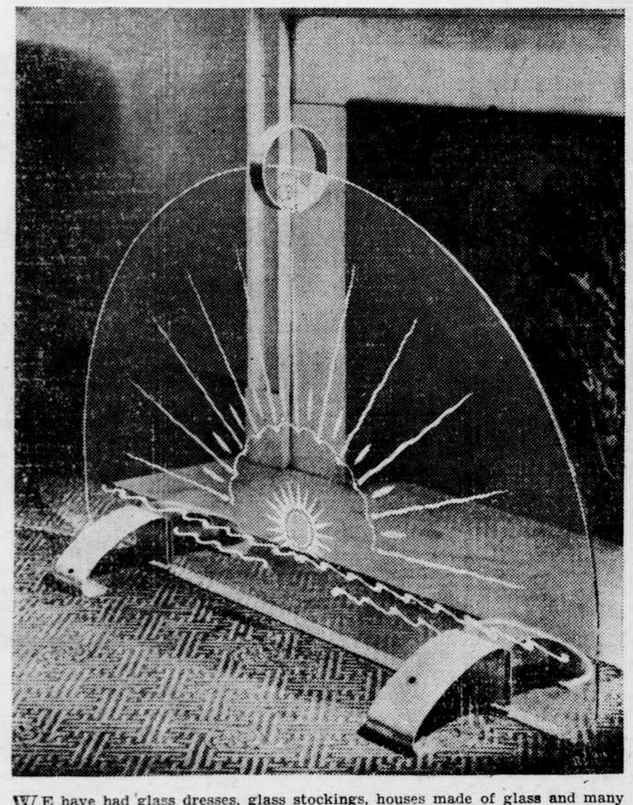
AN indication of the popularity of photography among students is contained in a survey of the graduating class of Columbia University's engineering school. It was found that amateur photography was by far the predominant hobby of the seniors.

Testing U. S. Highways



THE U. S. Bureau of Public Roads Experimental Unit has a circular track at Arlington, Va., where the wear and tear of automobile tires on various asphaltic mixtures is being tested. This is all done in anticipation of laying down 55,000 miles of roadway in the near future. Among the largest projects are nine super highways.

Newest Fire Screens Made of Glass



WE have had glass dresses, glass stockings, houses made of glass and many other new creations, including glass hats, teeth, blankets, blackboards and gloves, and now fire screens made of glass with brass trimmings are making their appearance. On account of the heat which the screen may at times have to withstand, the glass is made much stronger than ordinary glass and is heat resistant. The ornamental design is sandblasted on the glass.

Milestones *of* Science

FRANZ GRUNER, a farmer, of Elbing, East Prussia, has invented an artificial pig to provide milk for a sow's litter when the mother is unable to satisfy the appetites of her young. The artificial pig is fitted internally with a heating apparatus to ensure proper temperature for the milk supply. The back lifts up so that the two milk containers, one on either side of the warmer, can be refilled. The little pigs are deceived by the porcine shape of the feeding apparatus and take quite readily to its teats.

ACCORDING to figures by the Association of American Railroads, the construction of one modern locomotive represents employment equivalent to the work of fifty men for one year.

GERMAN chemists have succeeded, after more than a year's experiments, in making highly clarified artificial fats from carbon and glycerine obtained from wood. The artificial fats have been pronounced fit for human consumption.

THE newest type of vacuum cleaner, for use in large factories, separates all the dust and particles it absorbs into grades according to fineness or coarseness. This is done through the medium of a series of graduated sieves. In this way, it is claimed, various particles of asbestos, leather, chemical products, silver, gold and other materials, can be saved instead of being thrown away.

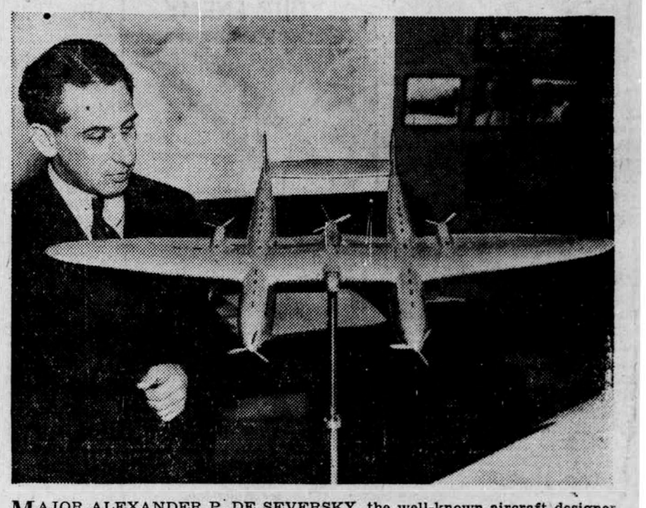
ULTRA-VIOLET rays are now being studied as a possible aid in the preservation of fish, according to a report made to the Fishery Advisory Committee in Washington. The ultra-violet rays, it is said, kill bacteria existing on the skin of fish; bacteria whose growth is one cause of fish decay. Some of the bacteria found on fish can be killed in thirty seconds under the influence of the rays.

DR. LEONELL C. STRONG, of the Department of Anatomy, Yale University School of Medicine, reports the discovery of a chemical distilled from oil of wintergreen which, it is said, has been found to soften and in some cases, to completely dissolve spontaneous cancer of the breast in mice. The chemical is known as heptylaldehyde, an ingredient of the fraction of the oil of wintergreen that has a low boiling point as compared with the high boiling point ingredient of the oil, namely methyl salicylate.

GERMANY has produced a transparent can. It is made from acetyl cellulose and is said to be quite suitable for canning vegetables, fruits, fish and meat products.

A NEW ultra-fast film for taking X-ray motion pictures of internal organs has been demonstrated before the Science Forum of the New York Electrical Society. The new film is said to be three times as fast as any hitherto available for medical purposes.

120 Passengers, 300 Miles an Hour



MAJOR ALEXANDER P. DE SEVERSKY, the well-known aircraft designer and builder, is shown here with a model of his new super-clipper plane which was recently submitted to a technical committee of American aircraft engineers. The plane is designed for transoceanic passenger service with a cruising range of more than 5,000 miles, a passenger capacity of 120 and a crew of 16. There is in addition a pay-load capacity of 43,000 pounds.

In case of emergency the new plane can be quickly converted into an aerial dreadnaught by eliminating the passenger accommodations and installing military equipment. Thus modified, the plane will have a capacity of ten 2,000-pound bombs and a range of 12,000 miles at a speed of 300 miles an hour.

For peace-time service there are spacious accommodations for 120 passengers in the wings of the ship. The span of the wings is 250 feet and attached to the wings are two large out-riggers which house retractable landing pontoons and supports for the tail surfaces. The plane is powered with eight liquid-cooled engines, whirling five propellers.

How Prithwi Singh Came To India

Stories Of Thrilling Adventure Through Afghan Mountains By One Whose Surrender To Gandhiji Amazed All

The following account by Sardar Prithwi Singh of his adventurous journey through Afghanistan to India along with Gurmukhsingh will be read with interest by our readers. It will be remembered Sardar Prithwi Singh, a convict who escaped from India and remained as an absconder for long sixteen years, recently surrendered to Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay where the Sardar was handed over to the local Magistrate.

Courageous youths always take delight in adventure for the sake of sheer bravado, thrills and excitement. But we two were neither young nor swayed by youthful emotions. Both of us were compelled by circumstances to take a plunge into the unknown through the wilderness of the mountainous regions of Afghanistan. The one thought which was uppermost in our minds as we set out on our perilous venture one day in June, 1933, was to reach India and lay our experience and services at the disposal of those who were already in the field doing their best for the emancipation of the toiling masses of India.

We did not start on this journey for the sake of mere excitement or to satisfy an inner craving for wandering lust. It was only the naked fact that all other doors were closed on us in our approach to India that forced this choice upon us of wending our tortuous way through the snow-clad peak of the Hindukush mountains. My only idea now in narrating this event is to acquaint the youths of India with some of the difficulties one has to face and a few of the hardships one must be prepared to put with when embarking on an adventurous career.

First Step

Although my companion Comrade Gurmukh Singh had lived in Afghanistan and had a fair knowledge of the country, this was by no means an advantage. As a political exile from Afghanistan he could not openly approach his Afghan friends and acquaintances; nor he could take to the open highways in broad day-light for fear of being recognised. During our stay in Berlin we had managed to procure an excellent map of Afghanistan, and with the help of this we now carefully planned out our journey through the Eastern-most part of the country where Comrade Gurmukh Singh was little known. On our way to the Afghan frontier we came across a Sikh, who I shall name Hukum Singh, who, like us, wanted to return to his native land without procuring the necessary permit from the Afghan authorities. His company, as you will learn later, proved of immense value to us.

Before we crossed the Afghan frontier we had several thrills and exciting moments as we wandered the untrodden and inhospitable Hindukush peaks. The river Oxus or Amu-darya of Jeshoon forms the natural frontier between Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R. It is a treacherous river with a very swift and roaring strong current and it is very deep in places. So at any time of the year it is very dangerous to cross it. But it does not take more than a minute's cool reflection to come to the conclusion that it is sheer madness and suicidal to attempt to cross it towards the end of June when the mountain snow is melting fast. Thus as we halted by the river bank there was disappointment and despondency in our looks. We felt lost and uncertain.

And yet as we gazed at the ripples and waves and listened to the furious roar of the rushing stream....eager and restless to fall into the lap of the mother sea—even so the sight of water tearing its way through rock and stones inspired within us a feeling of hope and there surged up in our breasts a mad desire to overcome everything and be with our dear and near ones as soon as possible. The same night the three of us swam across the Amu with our two horses.

Arrest

We congratulated ourselves on our luck in getting safely across. But this was only to be the beginning of our troubles. Between the three of us we had only two horses, and had been marching for days together. The strain of crossing the river had been very severe, and we were not at all physically fit to continue the hard uphill march. Yet we dared not stop and rest. The occasion goaded us to bear the intolerable and wearily but steadily we pushed on ahead.

We marched on through the night and before sunrise we had stolen into the depth of the country for about 20 miles, when to our great dismay we dashed into the arms of a police party coming from the opposite direction. There was no means of escape, for we are caught in a deep and narrow gorge. On both sides of the bridle-path rose high and steep cliffs and we had to resign ourselves to our fate. The police soon noticed our markedly foreign appearance and looks and on questioning us larnt that we had neither any legal documents in our possession nor we could explain our journey in that part of the country. We were naturally put under arrest and made to retrace our steps to the point where we had crossed the river, for it turned out that at this very spot the Afghan police had their out-post—a fact which we were unaware until then.

Physically we were by then quite exhausted and on the verge of a collapse, and mentally our abortive arrest had put us in very low spirits but we rose to the occasion and mustered sufficient courage to face the music. We managed to play a successful game with the Border police who took us to be simple ignorant people, and the officer in charge decided to send us on to the Governor of the Province of Khanabad under an escort of civil guards.

While on our way to Faizabad and thence onward to Khanabad we had several encounters with our guards and on many occasions we had to adopt a stern attitude, at times even resorting to physical resistance, towards the corrupt sepoys and officers who were tempted to snatch away all our belongings from us. At last after a month of weary travel we reached Khanabad, the capital of the province of Badakshan.

On Bail

One day our friend and companion Hukam Singh ran into a gentleman of Badakshan who was well-known to him. This gentleman was a man of some status and reputation in Khanabad and he stood for the good behaviour of Hukam Singh. This in turn enabled Hukam Singh to stand surety as a legal citizen for the two of us and we were soon released from custody. The Governor treated us as fugitive from Soviet Russia and as such we were released on the condition that we presented a statement corroborated by persons of repute before the chief of police and the Foreign Minister in Kabul within 20 days.

We Ran For Our Lives.

We were allowed to go to Kabul as free agents to present ourselves at the Foreign Office. From Khanabad the official time allowed to us was 20 days,—ten days to Kabul and ten days for the reply. If the Governor failed to get a satisfactory reply within 20 days then warrants were to be issued for our arrest. The time-limit was more than we desired, but there was a possibility of detection for Comrade Gurmukh was a known figure and he could be easily recognised without our knowing it.

We were both on horse-back but our horses were not good enough for a rough and tiresome journey. Still we covered the distance to Kabul in five days and having disposed our horses we hired two guides to take us to the Indian border by a circuitous and unfrequented route. On the third night we were detained by a military post under suspicion. At dead of night we stole away silently from our guards and marched on continuously for 48 hours without a morsel of food across some very rough and hilly country.

Arrested Again

There is no escape from Kismet. Quite accidentally we were detained by a military border patrol while only two hours' distance from our objective for which we had toiled day and night for the last two months. When surprised by the military picket we were quite exhausted from sheer fatigue and hunger. The Afghan sepoys stripped us naked and snatched from us all that we had. We were then marched to the nearest superior officer. The sepoys gave this officer no account of the cash we had on our persons. We dared not disclose our identity fearing we would be handed over to the British without any formal negotiations. The border officer decided to send us to the Governor who was merry-making at a hill station about 60 miles away. We were forced to go on foot and on reaching our destination were imprisoned in the local jail with heavy fetters.

In Afghan Prison

It turned out that there was no accommodation in the jail, and so we were just pushed in and asked to make the best of it. We had nothing on our person and were clad only in a pyjama and a shirt, a chaddar on our heads. The jail was simply a mud house. Some God-fearing Muslims out of pity for our condition made room for us to squat on the ground, otherwise the place was so packed that we would have had to stand all night in those heavy fetters.

As we had no money we were allowed to go out into the streets under police escort to beg for food. Comrade Gurmukh could not go out as he was known to many people. I went out with the object of making some contact. The next day we refused to go out begging and some pious Muslims generously gave us food. On the fourth day we gave a statement disclosing our identity. At once the telephone wires started buzzing. The same day we were transferred to the fort. It was midnight and drizzling when we were shaken out of sleep and marched out to be received by a military guard. We thought our last hour had come and made ready to face the firing squad. In the darkness we could not make out where we were being taken until we were within the fort gates. We were conducted to separate mud cells whose filthy condition cannot be described. Six armed soldiers were placed to guard each cell and no body was allowed to approach us. For two days we ate nothing. Our jailor had instructions only to keep us safe,—to keep us alive was not his concern. On the third day he received instructions from Kabul to treat us as alient and to give us the usual allowances.

The mental and physical agony which we had to undergo during this period of suspense and solitary confinement was awful.

In Kabul

It was in September, 1933, after about forty days of our arrest, that a military officer with an armed guard marched to our prison in Mama-khel under express orders from the Chief Minister to escort us to Kabul. We were taken in a lorry with sixteen armed soldiers. The lorry arrived at the outer gates of Kabul somewhat before scheduled time and was not allowed to proceed further. At dusk the soldiers were ordered out of the lorry with their loaded rifles and assembled at about fifty yards from us where they held a discussion. But we were again disappointed. Six of the soldiers were ordered to get into the lorry, lay down their rifles and lie down on the floor of the lorry. The lorry started and we soon found ourselves before the gates of Kabul Central Jail.

On entering the jail Comrade Gurmukh exclaimed, "Zinda dar gour," i.e., buried alive, and the vindictive treatment meted out to us in jail soon made us believe that we would never come out alive. The Jail Superintendent, who was also the City Kotwal, was waiting for us, and as soon as we arrived he called together all the jail officials and warders and said, "If any other prisoner or soldier is found approaching these enemies of Afghanistan he shall be mercilessly flogged. If they are seen approching any body then they should be given sound thrashing. We were then led to our cell, the only approach to which was through the Jailor's Office which was also his residential quarter.

Just after four days of our arrival in Kabul an Afghan youth fired a shot in the British Embassy at Kabul. British diplomacy lost no time in linking us up with this incident and brought pressure to bear upon the Afghanistan Government. But when the Afghan Government expressed its willingness to give us the treatment dictated by the British, it was decided not to hand us over to the British authorities.

The Afghan Government were as good as their word, and went all out to prove that there is no mercy for Indian revolutionaries in Afghan territory.

From then on medical help, the right to correspond with our friends in Afghanistan and India, the right to appeal to the King or to the Minister or the Supdt. of Jail, and even our statutory rights as aliens were bluntly refused. The Superintendent of Jail assured his superiors and the British authorities that where we were confined, "not a bread of wind could escape nor a bird to flutter a wing."

(To Be Concluded)

The Puppets Of Japan

Farcical Show At Nanking And Peiping

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

The marionettes of Japanese political wire-pulling are as ludicrous as their masters are clumsy. The statement of the Chinese Government exposes the character of those effigies at the points of Japanese bayonets. The show is so farcical as to deserve no comment:—

"The National Government of the Republic of China declared that the bogus organisation now existing at Peiping, Nanking, or any similar organisation that may exist elsewhere are the results of an important move on the part of Japan in relentless prosecution of her aggressive policy in China, and all acts of such unlawful organisation or organisations shall be considered null and void both internally and externally, and both 'de facto and de jure". The present Nanking puppets are either corrupt ex-officials or persons unknown to the public. Wen Tsung-yao, puppet Judicial Yuan President is the father of Mary D. T. Wen, who was arrested in the United States two years ago on dope-smuggling charges. The puppet Minister of Finance, Chen Chin-tao, served a long prison term during the Peiping days of embezzlement of public funds. The puppet Minister of Education, Chang Taomin, is a notorious Shanghai lawyer with a shady past, while the puppet Minister of Industry, Wang Tze-hui, is not even Chinese, but a Formosan subject of Japan. Though the Nanking puppets are supposed to exercise authority over Central China, nine-tenths of what is normally meant by Central China is still in official Chinese hands. Whatever Japan has acquired southward of the Yangtse River is no more than a precarious hold upon a dozen or so ruined cities along the railways.

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Andrews has a slow, continuous effervescence quite different from that of other salines. This slow effervescence releases carbon-dioxide which has a markedly soothing effect on the linings of stomach and bowel.

To get the best results from Andrews Liver Salt, put one or two teaspoonfuls into a glass of water and stir—drink while effervescing.

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Andrews Liver Salt has the largest sale of any effervescing salt in the world and is untouched by hand during manufacture.

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(contains as much as a large bottle)
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Prof. SEKHAR, Ellore

KASTURI PILLS

Restores Lost Manhood thickens the vital fluid stops urethral discharge and increases retentive power to a great extent. Price Rs. 2 only. HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN, 42, Dharamtolla Street, P. O. Box 8905 Calcutta.

RAYALASIMA FAMINE DAY

Kisan Sabha President's Appeal

Swami Sahajanand, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following:—

I hasten to support the appeal issued on behalf of the Andhra P.P.C., Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, Professor Ranga, M.L.A. General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha and others to observe the 15th June as an All-India Rayalasima Famine Day.

I am shocked to learn that in that area the famine has become almost a chronic thing and more than half a crore, most unfortunate Kisans and labourers have been rendered resourceless, hence desperate.

I am at a loss to understand why the Government should every time satisfy themselves with some temporary relief and should not adopt some sort of permanent measure such as the Tungabhadra project and other irrigation works and the kind as suggested by Comrade Ranga. That is the only short cut to save the people of Rayalsima.

However, I am confident all the Kisan Sabhas, Kisan workers and other public spirited people and organisations will try to make the Rayalsima Famine Relief Day a complete success by not only holding meetings, but by raising funds, grains, cloths etc. for the sufferers of that area and send the same to Prof. Ranga. Bezwada.

A small man sitting in the corner of a tram glared at a very stout woman who occupied most of the seat. "It's a pity they don't charge passengers according to their size," he remarked.

"If they did", retorted the stout lady, "they wouldn't stop to pick you up."

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS UP

Decline Attracts Trade Buying

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET BUT STEADY

London Silver Easy

BOMBAY, June 14

NEW YORK COTTON

The scattered seling and liquidation appeared in cotton following the improvement in weather conditions. The decline attracted some trade buying.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

General business was poor on Stock Exchange. Giltedged securities after being easier following the announcement of New Government Loan became firmer. Other sections appeared dull and easier.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Gold was steady at £7-0-8.

Owing to little speculative selling and lack of support, Silver declined. Spot rate was 18 3/4d. against 18 15/16d. of previous day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 14

Previous closing	8.06
To-day's opening	8.03
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	8.19
Difference	+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 14

Previous closing	4.39
To-day's opening	4.31
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	4.35
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 144-8
April May 1939	Rs. 162-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 14

New York cotton was adversely affected by the improvement in weather conditions which induced scattered selling and liquidation but the decline attracted some trade buying.

Trading in July opened at 8.03 i.e. three points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay cables and scattered liquidation influenced by favourable weather but later rallied to 8.04 on some support.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.15/8.15) 8.04/8.03
October (8.19/8.17) 8.06/8.05
December (8.21/8.21) 8.09/8.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 14

American July (4.41) 4.32
American October (4.53) 4.44
Egyptian July (6.22) 6.04
Egyptian November (6.42) 6.25

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 14

In the local market Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 142-6. New York July opened at 8.03 i.e. 3 points lower than last closing. The price of Broach advanced to Rs. 143-4 but then closed at Rs. 143-2.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 14

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop June July (£16 11/16 paid and sellers) £16 5/8
Dunlop June (£19) £19
Lightning June (£18) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 15/16 value) 5 13/16 buyers
Forward October December (6 1/16 paid and value) 6 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 3/8 paid and sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

Tin (£172 1/4 buyers £172 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £170 buyers £170 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£13 7/16 buyers £13 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £13 1/4 buyers £13 3/8 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39 1/2) £38 to £39
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 14

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 76 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 14

Previous closing	4.96 15/16
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.97 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 14

Previous closing	4.96.68
To-day's opening	4.96.87
To-day's closing	4.96.78

FRANC RATE

London, June 14

Previous closing	178.37
To-day's opening	178.34
To-day's closing	178.38

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 14

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.87 and then eased to 4.96.63 on scattered selling with the rate partially rallying to 4.96.71.

Franc opened at 178.34 and then weakened to 178.37 on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 25/32
Paris on Bombay (13.224) 13.214
New York on Bombay (36.87) 36.84
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/8) 0.91 3/8
London on Milan (94.37) 94.37
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-8
Silver (18 15/16d.) 18 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 14

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Little speculative selling. Lack of support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 14

Spot	(18 15/16d.) 18 3/4d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.) 18 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 14

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 14

Bombay Bullion market is closed to-day.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 14

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July 76 1/2 and October 70. The market was depressed by disappointing overseas cables and slackness of continental demand with considerable selling pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 14

Chicago wheat opened weak with July at 0.76 3/4. Prices eased on local liquidation and selling influenced by favourable crop reports but later rallied partially on local support. The rate improving to 0.77 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 14

Wheat September	4	2	6
Wheat January	4	6	0
Linseed September	7	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 14

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 41 3/8) dol 41 1/8
General Motors (dol 28 5/8) dol 28
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/4) dol 23 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 94 7/8

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, June 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday June 2	£92
Friday June 3	£92 1/2
Tuesday June 7	£92 3/4
Wednesday June 8	£92 3/4
Thursday June 9	£92 3/4
Friday June 10	£92 3/4
Monday June 13	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 14

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 3/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/4) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/2) £102 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 14

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with operators generally hesitant.

Giltedged securities early showed some easiness but later rallied on some support. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (52-3) 52-3
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 29-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-10 1/2) 60-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 36-9
Ford Motors (17) 17
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47) £47
British American Tobacco Ordinary (97-6) 97-6
Carreas A (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 131-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (23-6) 20-9
Distillers (94-6) 94-6
Bredfords Dyer (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21-0
Inter Nickels (dol 42 3/4) dol 42 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-0
Gule Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (60-7 1/2) 61-3
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 3/8) £16 1/2
Associated Leaseholds (76-3) 76-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (89-4 1/2) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 1/8) £11 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 83-9
Burma Oil (115) 113-9
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£35 3/4) £35 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£46 3/4) £46 3/8
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16) £16
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£16 3/4) £16 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£126) £126
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £73 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Interest Centred On New Loan

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 14

On the Stock Exchange the interest ceutred on the New Government Loan, whose subscription lists open throughout to-morrow The terms are considered sufficiently attractive to secure success, hence the existing giltedged securities eased on realisations for reinvestment purposes and later recovered fractionally. Elsewhere the market was quiet, Occasionally lower.

Commodities reacted owing to cessation of demand actual. Metals eased in absence of interest.

Wall Street was quietly lower.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, June 14

To-day's closing quotations:—			
Sind Cotton July	13	2	9
January	14	10	9
Panjab July	11	10	6
January	12	14	6
Desi American July	16	11	3
January	17	11	3
Tone: Dull.			
Wheat July	21	3	6
September	21	11	0
Tone: Dull.			
Gram July	21	11	3
September	21	6	0
Toria July	33	5	0
September	33	11	0
Cottonseed July	14	9	0
September	15	1	0
January	15	10	3

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, June 14

Steadier feeling continued in Jutes section and moderate volume of business took place. Coals generally ruled easier and only a limited business was reported. Teas were rather quiet. In miscellaneous, speculative issues ruled steady but business was somewhat limited. Business in other industrials showed no material change. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Railway: Mayurbhanj 77 small lot.

Cottons: Kesoram 6/3; Muir Mills 221

Coals: Bengal 304 small lot; Bhulan Bararee 7/8; Burrakur 11; do pref 11; Churulia 11; East Indian 21; Dhemo Main 11; Mundulpore 7/11; New Beerbhoom 1; Parasea 1; Pench Valley 30.

Jutes: Alliance 11/8 small lot; Auckland 111 ex div small lot; 140; Lansdowne 11/8 small lot; do pref 111; Lawrence 300 small lot; National 11/8; Northbrook 28/4 small lot; Nuddea 27/8; Presidency 3/2; Reliance 49/2; do pref 1; Union 272; ex div; Standard 207.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/6; Consolidated 4/3; Indian Copper 2; Rhodesia Copper 10; Tavoy Tin 11; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/4; do defd 3/2; Bengal Chemical pref 11; Bengal Telephone ord 11; U P Electric 11 small lot; Braithwaite and Company 6/8; Burn and Company; ordy11; Hukumchand Steel ordy 7/2; do defd 11; Indian Iron and Steel 21/11; Indian St Wagon ordy 37; Kumardhi ordy 4/11 small lot; Balmer Lawrie 242/8; B I Corpn ordy 2/11; Indian Cables 9/8; New India Investment 41; Publicity Society 5/8 small lot; Rohtas Industries ordy 22/2; do pref 111; Star Trading and Investment 26/11; Orient Paper 4/11; Titaghur Paper A ordy 1/11, Midnapore Zemindary 80 small lot.

Rubbers: Digwarrah 4/2;

Teas: Bateli 4/1; Chamong 9; Ellenbarrie 227 ex div; Maud Tea and Seeds 11; Nanburhadi 6/4; Somaii River 1/4.

Debentures: Five per cent 1957/87

Calcutta Port Trust 11; 5 1/2 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 111.—A. P.

INCOME TAX BILL

(Continued from page 6)

chargeable under this head and in computing the income, the following allowances shall not be made:

(a) any personal expenses of the assessee,

(b) any interest chargeable under the Act payable to a person without British India, unless tax is deducted from such interest.

(c) any salaries payable to a person without British India unless tax is deducted from such salaries.

Where an assessee lets on hire machinery, belonging to him, he will be entitled to an allowance in respect of its depreciation.

Set-Off Of Losses

One very welcome amendment from the point of view of business community accepted by the Government in the Bill is the acceptance of the recommendation to carry forward losses for a period of six years. All losses in a business, profession or vocation will be carried forward and set off against the profits of the 'same business, profession or vocation." The period as stated above, is six years, but with a view to mitigate the effect on the revenue of this concession, losses of the first "previous year" after the commencement of the Amending Act will be carried forward for one year, losses of the next for two years and so on until the full period of six years is reached.

(Concluded).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Govt. Of India's Note On Its Administration

SIMLA, June 14.

The Note on the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act for 1936, which has just been published, shows that the total number of cases recorded during the year was 28,510 and the amount of compensation paid Rs. 14,64,180, the highest figures recorded since the Act came into force.

In comparison with 1935, the figures represent an increase of 24 per cent. in the number of cases reported and 26 per cent. in the figure for compensation paid. Assam, Baluchistan, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and the Punjab had more cases, with a corresponding increase in the amount of compensation paid. In Bombay (including Sind), Delhi and Madras there were more cases, but the compensation was smaller.

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, was the only trade union in the Bombay Province to assist its members in the settlement of claims for compensation. This union handled 200 cases of which 146 were settled and compensation amounting Rs. 29,930 was secured.

The number of applications filed during the year before Commissioners was 918 as compared with 786 in 1935. The number of deposits was 1,350 as compared with 1,002 in 1935; and the percentage of contested cases to the total number of cases disposed of by Commissioners was 59.1 as compared with 58.2 in 1935. Of the 1,610 agreements presented during the year 1,512 were registered without modification and 29 after modification; 41 were not registered on account of inadequacy or for other reasons and 135 were pending at the close of the year.

22 APPEALS

Twenty-two appeals were filed in High Courts during the year while nine were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 14 were disposed of and 17 were pending at the close of the year.

There were eight cases of compensation for lead poisoning during the year. Compensation amounting to Rs. 6,355 was paid in all cases except one which was left pending. There is evidence that this occupational disease is far more common than the figures suggest.—United Press.

EARNINGS OF HYDRO ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of May 1938 and for 11 months ended 31st May 1938, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

	For the month of May 1937
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 2,92,215
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,12,476
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 7,32,267
	For the month of May 1938
Tata HydroElectric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 3,20,212
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 4,75,771
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 7,28,757
	For financial year upto May 31, 1937
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd.	Rs. 36,56,514
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 46,28,562
Tata Power Co Ltd.	Rs. 70,12,643
	For current financial year upto May 31, 1938
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	Rs. 37,24,229
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 45,86,221
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 92,14,728

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 9th June 1938		2,292,896
Same time previous season		2,866,349
Exports from 1st September 1937 to 4th June 1938	1937	1936
United Kingdom	45,270	77,212
Continent	218,520	344,669
China	78,837	16,100
Japan	504,638	1,297,485
Coast Ports	53,580	30,681
U. S. A.	100	8,610
	900,945	1,774,757
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1937 to 9th June 1938		507,499
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1937 to 9th June 1938		852,837
Same period last year		1,234,849
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th June 1938		600,085
Same time last year		1,016,767

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1937 to 2nd June 1938	1,465,508
Same time previous season	2,202.557
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1937 to 26th May 1938	1,055,766
Same time previous year	1,775,530

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Bombay, June 14.

L. Edwards s s Formosa of 3338 Reg tons Capt J. O. Hedding arrived from Gothenburg via Hamburg Antwerp Rotterdam Portsaid, Portsudan and Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED.

Burham Shell s s Masinpur of 3201 Reg tons Capt C. P. M. Wakefield sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

L. Triestino s s Mauly of 3418 Reg tons Capt G. Selvaggio sailed for Calcutta via Madras with same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam s s. Julaputra of 3113 Reg tons Capt N. D. Anderson sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin with local cargo.

LOADING.

The following vessels booked for Loading on 14-6-38.

S S Formosa (L. E.) for Europe and American Ports via Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

S S Burenfels (L. E.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi Port Okha, Naolakhi and Marmugao .

S S Tokiwa Maru (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi, Colombo and Singapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, June 14

1 Fusijama 3907 Colombo 15-6 L Triestino
2 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 19-6 K Nixon
3 Tango Maru 4238 Japan 15-6 N Y K
4 Goldenfels 4845 Karachi 18-6 L Edwards
5 Clan Graham 3511 Marmagoa 15-6 J Finlay
J Enl. British Chemist 4129 Abadan 17-6 Anglo I. Oil
7 Mattawin 4220 Port Said for orders 17-6 L Dreyfus.
8 Tergestea 3708 Trieste 14-6 L Triestino
10 Queda 4760 N F N F M M
12 Durenda 4450 Karachi 17-6 M M
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 22-6 M M
14 Caithness 3026 Liverpool 16-6 Graham.
15 Sutherland 2953 Port Said (for orders) N F, L Dreyfus
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 20-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Golconda 3203 Rangoon 18-6 M M
2 Houra 4089 NF NF M M
3 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 15-6 M M
4 Vita 1955 Bussa 16-6 M M
8 Mauly 3418 Madras 14-6 L Triestino
10/11 Takiwa Maru 4281 Karachi 17-6 N Y Kaisha
12/13 Gogra 3126 N F N F M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jalaputra 3113 Calcutta 14-6 Scindia S N
F Jalapalaka 2630 Madras 15-6 Scindia S N
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison M Varela 1926 N F N F M M
P/O Saint Anthony 169 N F, N F, Indian Co-operative N Trading.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 18-6-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 17-6-38 Anchor Line
Clan Matheson 23-6-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Euganea 30-6-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 7-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 29-6-38 L Edwards

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 20-6-38 J Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

Ward 13-6-38 L Edwards
City of Bath 24-6-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 30-6-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Fusijama 13-6-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 30-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 13-6-38 N Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 23-6-38 O S Kaisha

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 22-6-38 T Morrison

FROM BASRA

Bandra 16-6-38 M M
Vasna 18-6-38 M M
Barala 23-6-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gazana 20-6-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gambhira 22-6-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Goldenfels 23-6-38 L Edward
Sturmfels 24-6-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 6-7-38 K Nixon
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
Goldenfels 29-6-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Terjestea 13-6-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 14-6-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 21-6-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O S N
Alipore 18-6-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 1-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
London Maru 26-6-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 30-6-28 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vita 16-6-38 M M
Barpeta 15-6-38 M M
Bankura 22-6-38 M M
Varela 23-6-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-6-38 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 28-6-38 T Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Takliwa 22-6-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Goalconda 17-6-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Goldenfels 18-6-38 L Edwards
Brauenfels 17-6-38 L Edwards
Tokiwa Maru 18-6-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Goldenfels 13-6-38
S S Steel Trader 13-6-38
S S Chitral (boats) 13-6-38
S S Bhadravati 11-6-38
S S Irrawadi 11-6-38
S S Vita 11-6-38
S S Naldera (boats) 11-6-38
S S Masimpur 13-6-38
S S Parvati 13-6-38
S S Mauly 14-6-38

EXPORTS

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 2600 bags gr nut oil cake M Hoosein; 13 bs wool raw S Nanji; 335 bags gr nut karnals K M Nathoo; 667 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 800 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 2001 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 84 bales raw wool M Nissim; 70 bales wool raw Vijaysingh; 26 bales wool raw Cox and Kings (Agents)

For Dunkirk: 57 bales raw wool D Abraham; 125 bales ctn waste clean T Laxmidas; 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 440 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 770 bales raw cotton B Mawji.

For Ghent: 250 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton Swastika G Trading.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Targestia for Marseilles: 302 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 124 bags sesame seeds S M Rajgor.

For Fiume: 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Formasa for Gothenburg: 7000 bs gr nut oil cake H Rawji

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe: 1600 bs raw cotton M Amersey

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 27 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 200 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 400 bales raw cotton R B C Ramswaroop; 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Osaka: 900 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

IMPORTS

S S City of Melbourne Agents Killick Nixon from Liverpool: 165 drums lubg oil; 140 kegs; hydrosulphite of soda; 200 drums bleaching powder; 440 machy; 1797 lse fibrous cement pipes; d/bags sulphate of alumina; 354 cases 122 cases whisky; 223 drums aniline dye; 310 cases lubg grease; 40 drums chloride of calcium; 832 cases stl keys; 392 cts tiles; 300 bundles black sheet middles; 70 cases wine; 72 cases stl flanges; 89 cases biscuits; 50 ctns accumulators; 48 cases ctn yarn; 182 cases ctn piecegoods; 135 cases milk powder; 45 cases paint; 261 bundles steel; 145 cacasks colour; 200 rolls roofing felts; 53 ses c i cisterns; 40 bags carbonate of magnesia; 44 cases sledge hammers; 69 bales floor cloth; 126 cases stl bars; 144 cases toilet soap; 47 d/bags nuts and rivets; 80 bags soap powder; 643 lse pneu covers; 200 bags gypsum; 199 d/bags china clay; 125 cases barley waters; 43 cases cigarettes.

From Swansea: 1056 lse stl tyres; 50 d/bags sulphate of alumina; 300 bundles y m sheets; 70 lse m s angles; 396 bundles black stl sheets; 1429 boxes tin plates; 114 bundles stl tubes.

From Port Said: 265 bales cotton; 50 bags almonds.

S S Alberto Treves Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 40 cases ship chains; 904 bales paper; 60 cases wire nails; 280 rings iron wire; 200 cases rice starch; 30 cases textile machy; 80 cases nails.

HELP CHINA

(Continued from page 6)

cent men, women and children of China. The scenes in the Chinese streets, the marred bodies of China's peaceful citizens, the uncared-for wounded have probably surpassed all the piteous sights of history. Imagine India in such a plight. "Do unto thy neighbour as thou wouldst he should do unto thee". Think of the little suffering children of China to-day "And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me. But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea". China is deplorably short of anasthetics, of bandages and doctors and all red-cross aid. Give her at least these things, that the suffering of her millions may be relieved. Japan has bombed China's cities with high explosives murdering thousands. This is not a matter of politics, it is a matter of common humanity.—Yours, etc.,

GERALD K. PEEL,
M.A., (Cantab) late Headmaster, Christ Church Boys' High School, Jubbulpore.

Colombo, June 10th.

Weather Takes Favourable Turn Over U. S. Cotton Belt

FOREIGN SELLING AND TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION

No Hope Of Early Inflation.

Bombay, June 14.

There is no hope for early inflation—Forty per cent devaluation failed to have a sustained influence and now the only ten per cent left with Washington administration can not have a lasting effect. This view is now gaining ground.

Weather conditions seem to have taken a favourable turn and prediction of dry weather will check weevil activity.

The New York Cotton Market was not much brighter on Monday due to foreign selling and tired liquidation owing to featureless foreign markets and heaviness of outside markets.

The New York market opened quiet and declined on July liquidation and moderate commission house selling due to more favourable weather and heaviness of the stock market with the offtake poor. Southern offerings were light. The spot market was quiet but firm with textiles continued dull.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

After moving irregularly but showing little inclination to move far from the eight cent level for October, the market advanced sharply on unfavourable rains and insect complaints. Trade news continue unencouraging with spot cotton dull.

Goods markets were quiet with opening bids for 57,000,000 yards of textiles for relief purposes failing to stimulate the market with low prices submitted offsetting the size of prospective purchases.

There was some disposition to await the adjournment of Congress and effects of the Spending-Lending programme. A considerable volume of July commitments remains to be liquidated but the belief prevails that Bombay straddle interest here is now reduced to comparatively small proportions. In the meanwhile sentiment is mixed. Some feel that the bearish statistical position and unsatisfactory world-wide demand for textiles will check advances, while others hope for higher prices based chiefly on less favourable crop reports.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 1 point with July 8.15. There was steady selling pressure and prices declined to 8.03 which was the lowest level reached during the last hour. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 8.16c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet on increased selling and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 8.25c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with July 4.43. There was scattered buying on firmness of overseas market on adverse weather reports which met Bombay selling and scattered profit-taking. Later on there was transfer of July longs to distant markets which offset spot house operations the other way. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 4.60d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady. Giza futures closed 5 points higher and Uppers also gained 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady and irregular Ashmouni futures closed 14 to 6 points up and Sakels were 1 point up to 2 points down.

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co., have issued the following report:—

During the week under review, the prices on the New York Cotton Exchange ruled erratic and now that the acreage question has been settled for the moment, all attention has been centered on the weather conditions, which under normal condition is expected to produce a crop of about 1,20,00,000 bales. The weather during the week has been highly unfavourable, and due to the heavy rains on the Atlantic coast, the Boll Weevil infestation is likely in the cotton belt, and the expected crop likely to be much less than estimated. This is one of the bull point for the moment. However should warm and dry weather prevail shortly, the damage will not be as great as to pull the price from the fire. Expecting the market price to rule higher, it is necessary to see what its effect will be on the mandatory loan on the new crop 1939.

NEW CROP LOANS.

There are two conditions under which the Secretary of Agriculture would institute a loan on the new crop namely (1) If the spot cotton in the 10 designated Southern markets is below 8.37 at the close of business on 1st August a loan would be mandatory (2) If the crop estimate on 8th August is in excess of 1,27,00,000 (which will be the normal requirement of crop for local consumption and export purposes), a mandatory loan will be instituted even if the price be above 8.37. Thus on 1st August, should the price rule above 8.37 and the estimated production on 8th August under 1,27,00,000 bales, there would be no loan on the new crop. Should the loan be instituted, it will be around 8.00 to 8.25 cents. In short under the present situation, the prices are not likely to rule above 8.37.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The unfavourable weather in the cotton belt has put in fresh enthusiasm for the Bulls, but at all higher prices there has been heavy liquidation of July, open position for which stands at a high figure of 4,50,000 bales. Trade price fixing and spot house buying presently absorbs July liquidation. But unless July liquidation is completed, a firm market cannot be expected.

American Economists believe rightly, the World's price for cotton will be the dominating influence and not the artificial price that the United States Government attempts to fix directly or indirectly, in view of more cotton being produced outside America than in it. In spite of the loan and cheap American prices, it is reported that America imported 8,000 bales of Russian cotton at a price which included fumigation charges besides c.i.f. charges, and compete with cheap low grade American cotton.

Without too much enthusiasm and in a moderate way, purchases on dips only will be attractive in view of the unfavourable weather in the cotton belt.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Probably cloudy and showers. Unsettled on the coasts.
Western: Cloudy and warmer.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10 a.m.)	8.15+01
N. Y. July Lowest (2-39 p.m.)	8.03—11
Liverpool July Highest	4.44+07
Liverpool July Lowest	4.38+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

July liquidation improvement weather making buyers timid market needs new buying incentives.

Liverpool Wheat:—

Wheat damage report U.S.A. modify bearish attitude reactionary tendency may continue temporary but present outlook lower ultimately.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market advanced in sympathy with overseas markets. Declined on Bombay selling and disappointing American market. Looking for lower prices unless trade improves.

Liverpool.—Market would have been worse but for spinners fixing the price of cotton bought on "call." Wet spell is reported at an end. This is unfavourabye to the boll-weevil.

Liverpool.—Trading markets. July liquidation and local profit-taking met quiet general off-take. Bullish sentiment helped to some extent by American inflationary rumours and rather mixed character of Southern crop accounts but some really strong stimulus appears to be needed to sustain advances over 4 1/2d. level.

New York.—To-day's decline due to forecast of clearing weather. There is less possibility of inflation in the immediate future.

New York.—Foreign and domestic liquidation with small hedge selling.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Market affected unfavourably by weather improving and easier securities, foreign liquidation and local selling. To-day's buying mostly for fixing on buyers' call. Trading narrow."

(2) "Weather conditions becoming more favourable. Official forecast indicates dry weather most of belt. Poor cloth markets."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 13.

July	8.06—08
October	8.08—11
December	8.12—10
January	8.12—10
March	8.17—10
May	8.21—09
Middling Spot	8.16—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 13.

July	8.20—09
October	8.22—09
December	8.25—10
Middling Spot	8.25—09
11-0 a.m. Ranges—	
July	8.14/8.14
October	8.16/8.16
December	8.20/8.20
Noon Call—	
July	8.12
October	8.15
December	8.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 13.

June	4.38+02
July	4.39+02
August	4.42+02
September	4.46+01
October	4.51+02
November	4.53+03
December	4.55+03
January	4.57+03
February	4.58+02
March	4.60+02
April	4.62+03
May	4.64+03
June	4.65+03
Middling Spot	4.60+06
10-12 a.m. quotations (Opening rates).	
May	4.43
October	4.55

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 13.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 14.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 142/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 143/4 on scattered buying but prices declined to Rs. 142/12 on tired liquidation. New Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 160 and advanced to Rs. 161/4 but later prices declined to Rs. 180/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points and under increased selling Broach J/A declined to Rs. 142/4 and new Broach was quoted at Rs. 159/12. Later on Liverpool was 4 points lower and prices in the local market improved slightly. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	142	6	0
Broach A/M 1939	169	14	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July	129	0	0
Oomra D/J	141	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	106	8	0
Bengal D/J	120	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 14

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		112	109	106	103	
Punjab		112	109	106	103	
Rajputana		112	109	106	103	
Oomra No. 3	134	131	128	125		
C P No. 1	147	144	141	138		
C P No. 2	139	136	133	130		
Broach No. 2		146	144	142	140	
Punjab Ame		167	164	161	158	
Surat		199	196	193	190	
Rajpipla		191	188	185	182	
Navsari		205	202	199	196	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 14.

Bengal Superfine	109/11
Bengal Fine	106/07
Bengal F.G.	104/05
C. P. 1	138/43
C. P. 2	133/34
Arvi	134/35
Amraoti	126/30
Ellichpur	132/33
Berar	126/30
Khandesh	116/20
Jalna/Sailu	118/23
Burwah/Sanavad	130/33
Khandwa	131/33
Harda/Khirkiya	182/33
Mathia	108/13
Malkapur	123/26
Broach	142/43
Punjab 4 F.	158/66
Punjab 289F.	187/97
Sindh N. T.	172/77
Kampala	252/54
Jinja	240/42
Navsari	197/99

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 14

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

11-6-38	This year	Last year
Khandesh	53,652	205,534
Central India	43,586	330,239
Barsi and Nagar	148,488	172,711
Hyderabad Gaorani	40,144	100,819
Berar 130	321,362	571,612
Central Provinces Total Oomras 130	78,351 685,583	113,486 1,494,401
Dholera 24	121,210	137,246
N W Provinces	2,866	9,596
Rajputana	15,791	91,097
Sind-Punjab 806	513,252	330,660
Broach	260,934	337,961
Coompta and Dharwar	48,276	59,768
Westerns Northerns	21,719	35,768
Cocoanada	19	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3,404	14,211
American	177,711	12,477
Egyptian African and Sudan 374	445,004	354,800
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	36
Total 1,331	2,296,940	2,878,174

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th June

In full-pressed bales

11-6-38	This year	Last year
Europe	4,600	263,890 430,491
Japan and China	6,428	583,465 1,313,585
Coast Ports 50	53,580	30,681
Up-country by Rail	307,499	222,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	21,171	46,366
Total	11,077	1,229,605 2,043,968

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 13-6-38	7709000	6746000
Receipts yesterday 13-6-38	6000	3000
Exports to date 13-6-38	5617000	5484000
Stock at Ports 10-6-38	2584000	1282000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-6-38	2134000	1028000
Stock at Liverpool 10-6-38	1169000	909000
Visible Supply 10-6-38	6165000	3707000
Quantity in sight 10-6-38	13278000	12795000
Quantity out of sight 10-6-38	9994000	12340000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 13.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.72+6.
July	6.16—0.
October	6.40+5.
November	6.40+5.
January 1939	6.47+5.
March	6.54+5.
May	6.60+8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.59+8.
July	5.41+5.
October	5.46+5.
November	5.51+5.
January 1939	5.56+5.
March	5.61+5.
May	5.65+5.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	18,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000

GOLD AND SILVER

MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, June 14.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 178.37. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.96 15/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 18 15/16d. There was little general selling and support was poor. New York spot silver was quoted unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 15 points down to 10 points up. Shanghai T.T. was quoted 9.8 1/8.

The local bullion Exchange remained entirely closed as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Bomanji of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13.

Spot	18 15/16
Forward	18 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 13.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-0-6 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 13.

Jun	42.50—15
July	43.10
September	43.00+10

LONDON METALS

London, June 13.

Copper	£34 12 6
Spelter	£12 8 9
Lead	£13 8 9
Tin	£172 15 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 13.

August	5s. 2d.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 14.

London Market.—

Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£34-10-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£34-13-9
Electrolytic copper	£39-10-0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 36
Copper sheets	Rs. 41

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON GROUNDNUTS AND CAKES

London, June 14.

Groundnut—	
June	£10 3 9
July	£10 5 0
Groundnut cake—	
June to Aug.	£6 7 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 13

July	£10 7 6
August	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 14

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	29 1 6
Lowest	28 9 3
Closing	28 10 9
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 15 0
Highest	30 1 0
Lowest	29 8 0
Closing	29 10 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 15 0
Highest	18 15 0
Lowest	18 10 6
Closing	18 11 6

WHEAT & LINSEED

Bombay, June 14.

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market opened firm on active buying on the strength of American advices and continued good demand from Italy. Later on there was some realising. Chicago was easy on reports of favourable weather. The recent sharp advance has rendered technical position quiet. The local market was quiet to-day with scattered selling influenced by easier overseas advices and weakness of cotton prices. Quotations were as under:

Linseed September	7 0 9
Wheat September	4 2 9
Wheat January	4 6 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 13

July	78 1/4d.
October	71 3/8d.
December	70 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 13

July	dol 0.78
September	dol 0.78 5/8
December	dol 0.79 1/2

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 14

Ready Javas	15 2 0
Shipment July Sept	5 0 6
Shipment Oct Dec	5 1 3
Kesar	12 12 0
Saraya	12 5 0
Java Spot	F 5.35

New York Sugar

New York, June 13

September	1.85
March	1.90
May	1.93

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 14

Wheat	9,452 cwts.
Linseed	1,093 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	41 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,037 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,319 cwts.
Castorseed	372 cwts.
Rice	22,974 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,123 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,159 cwts.
Mowraseed	183 cwts.
Gram	2,074 cwts.
Joowar	2,021 cwts.
Bajree	1,733 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,544 cwts.

SHARE BAZAR REMAINS CLOSED

Wall Street Closes Easy

BOMBAY: June 14.

The local Share Bazar was officially closed to-day for one hour as a mark of respect for the death of a leading member of Seth Bomanji of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons. But Brokers refused to do any business and the market remained closed entirely.

Yesterday despite the possibility of the U. S. Congress adjourning on Wednesday, the Wall-St. market closed easy. U. S. Steel shares declined Dol. 1|2 and Anaconda Copper Minings were 5|8 down

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 14.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 3/8
June-Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 15/16

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 5/8
Bank's buying T T 270 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,338

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 78

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 5[illegible]

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96.87 13th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 14th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 14th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/8 14th instant.
Java/London 8.94 7/8 14th instant.
London/Paris 178.37 13th instant.
London/Belgium 29.26 1/4 13th instant
London/Switzerland 21.69 1/4 13th instant.
London/Berlin 12.32 1/2 13th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 13th instant.
London/New York 4.96.68 13th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.95 7/8 13th instant.
London/Italy 94.42 13th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 13th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 13th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 13th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 13th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 13.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/60	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	113 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	35

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Bombay, Tuesday.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th June 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,29,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-0 were allotted approximately 82 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-4-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 21st June 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 24th June 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 10th June, 1938, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs.N. 10,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 13.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.68
Paris	178.37
Berlin	12.32 1/2
Madrid	82.00
Montreal	5.02 9/16
Amsterdam	8.95 13/16
Brussels	29.26 1/4
Milan	94.42
Berne	21.69 1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 13.

Linseed La Plata hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£11/5/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/3/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/10/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£11/3/9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. c.i.f. ton June/June sellers	£11/5/0

LINSEED OIL

London, June 13.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked June sellers	22/4 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked July/Aug. sellers	22/4 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 14.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960-70	113/4
5 per cent 1945-55	117/12

BANKS

Baroda	116/4
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	30/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1552/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	385
India Bank	142/4
Indian Overseas Bank	47/12
Reserve Bank	115/8
Union Bank	5/11

INSURANCE

Empire	695
Jupiter	13/6
New India	38/10
Oriental	4250
Vulcan	7/5

RAILWAYS

Ahm. Prantij	955
Central Provinces	101
Pachora Jamner	96/4
Tapti Valley	727/8

TEXTILES

Ambica	251/4
Arun	450
Arvind	1180
Asok	380
Bombay Dyeing	783/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Century	235/10
Central India	215
Colaba	130/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212
Gokak	136/4
Indore	55
Jubilee	208/12
Kohinoor	250
Laxmi Cotton	460
Mysore	90
Marsden	110
Morarji	1100
New Great	185
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	320
Simplex	71/14
Swadeshi	178/12
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	100
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1427/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/12
Tata Power Ord.	1350

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	135
Bombay Tram.	124/6
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	267/8
Associated Cements	115/4
Belapur	141/4
Bombay Burma New	160
Bombay Burma Old	467/8
Bombay Steam	222/8
Bombay Telephone	89
Burma Corporation	5/7
Br. B. Petrol	2/12
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	390
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	1/15
Indian Iron	21/14
Mysore Sugar	22/4
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	60
Scindia Steam	17/6
Shivrajpur	32/4
Tata Oil	25
Tata Steel Ordy.	216
Tata Steel Defd	918/12

PREFERENCE

7 per cent Andhra Valley	1500
7 per cent Bombay Tram (T.F.)	68/4
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 1st	102
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 2nd	94/4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	155
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1557/8
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	171/8

DEBENTURES.

3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	52
7 per cent Sholapur	76/10
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12

JUTES

Birla Jute	12/12
Howrah	36/12
Hukumchand	5/14
Kamarhatty	355
Kankanarrah	280
Lawrence	300X
Reliance	48/12

DELIVERY OF SHARE.

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinary	595
Indian Irons	500
Scindia	500
Bom. Dyeing	145
A. Cement	125
Century	68
New Great	50
Simplex	50
Tata Deferred	40
Bom. Burma	37
Central India	22

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 14.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
June	105	0	0
August	104	0	0
October	104	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
June	117	0	0
August	116	0	0
October	116	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
June	157	0	0
August	155	0	0
October	155	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 13.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/2
Victory Bonds	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£38
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 13.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	5 15/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	28
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	16 1/2
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	35
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	45
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24
Columbia Gas and Elec.	6
United Corpn.	2
Northern S. Power A.	10
Int. Tel and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	92
American Tel. and Tel.	132 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	325
Western Union Telg.	20
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	5
Great North Pfd. Rly.	15
New York Central Rly	11
Union Pacific Rly.	61
Firestone Rubber	18
Firestone Rubber 6 p.c. Pfd.	80
United S. Rubber	26 1/2
Sherwin Williams	76
Amr. Can	87
Pullman	23
United States Steel	41
Bethelehem Steel	43
Ludlum Steel	13 1/2
National Steel	50
Republic Steel	12
Pittsburg Screw and Bolt	5
Steel Co. of Canada	63
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	42 1/4
Chrysler Motors	40 1/1
General Motors	28 1/2
General Electric	32 1/2
Union Carbide	62 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony Oil	12 1/2
St. Oil of N.J.	46
Chase Bank	26
National City Bank	21
Montgomery Ward	30 3/4
Eaton Mfg.	11
Amr. Car and Foundry	16

Turnover 330,000 shares. Expect recovery. Steel capacity for the week 27.2 per cent.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 9/10th June	5,426
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	2,295,609
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,872,774
Decrease	577,165

Cotton Straddle

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 94 Oct. 117 Dec. 121 Jan. 125 March 126 May 130 at Cross Rate 4.86 15/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 143/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.35 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach 1939 161—Liverpool May 1939 4.60 Rs. 39 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 143/8—New York July 8.06 Rs. 26 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 15/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 161—New York May 8.21 Rs. 22 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 15/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 13.

Broach J/A. 1938 op 145 3/4; highest 145 3/4; lowest 144 3/4; closing 144 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 164 3/8; highest 164 3/8 lowest 162 3/8; closing 162 3/8.

Oomra July op. 130 1/2; highest 130 1/2; lowest 130 1/4; closing 130 1/4.

Oomra D/Jan. op. 143; highest 143; Lowest 142 5/8; closing 142 5/8.

Bengal July op 108; highest 108; lowest 107 1/2; closing 107 1/2.

Bengal D/Jan. op 121 3/4; highest 121 3/4; lowest 120 3/4; closing 120 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Augst. 1938 (21-6-38) Rs. 3 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Augst. 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 4 3/8

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 24.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 14.

Weather favourable, no precipitation slightly warmer. Forecast Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy

Osaka Sampu

Osaka, June 14.

June	205.50
August	193.50
September	199.50
October	200.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 13.

SAKEL—	
July	11.61— 1.
November	12.43+ 1.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.47+14.
August	9.63+11.
GIZA—	
July	11.60+12.
November	11.90+10.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 14.

August	50.50
September	50.70

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels	Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers	33/6
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	31/6

RELIABLE PREDICTIONS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1938

All Are Welcome Under Its Fold

Exhortation To Become Congress Members

Subhas Explains Why Bengal Ministry Was Criticised

COMILLA: June 14.

At a meeting, attended by over 10,000 men and women, at Mahesh Prangan, last night, addresses of welcome were presented to the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, by the Municipality, the District Congress Committee, the Krishak Samity, the Congress Socialist Party and the Youth League.

Making a joint reply Mr. Bose said that he himself was highly optimistic about complete independence. The country was moving apace towards Swaraj despite reactionaries.

Exhorting all, irrespective of caste or creed, to become Congress members, Mr. Bose criticised the Bengal Ministry, which, he said, accused the Congress of condemning it because it was composed of a Muslim majority. He challenged the Ministry to resign and allow eleven worthy patriotic Muslims to accept office and he assured on behalf of the Congress, that no objection whatsoever would be taken to such a step.

On the other hand, even if 11 unworthy Hindus became Ministers the Congress would continue uniform opposition to the Ministry.

The Congress never looked to religious persuasion of any Minister, but to his character. The Congress, he added, was not the monopoly of any community, but all were welcome under its fold.

Continuing Mr. Bose said that the country could not afford to ignore the international situation. Its lesson must be utilised at the right moment.

Referring to the question of release of detenus, Mr. Bose implored his countrymen to have patience as Mahatmaji himself had taken up their cause and as the negotiations had not yet come to an end.—A. P.

Only Doctors To Be Sent To China

Hateesing's Reply To People Who Have Volunteered Services

Mr. G. P. Hateesing, Convener of the Committee to organise an Ambulance Unit to be sent to China on behalf of the Congress, in a statement to the press says, "I have received numerous applications from persons all over India volunteering their services to the ambulance unit to be sent on behalf of the Indian National Congress to China. It is impossible for me to reply to them individually. I wish the public to note that the Committee intends for the present to send a batch of doctors only. The Committee is considering the applications of Doctors in this behalf and will make its selections within a week or so. It is possible that after these doctors have reached China and they have expressed their needs the committee may decide to send a further batch of doctors nurses and paid medical assistants. While therefore I keenly appreciate the spirit of self-sacrifice and service of men who have volunteered their services I regret it is not possible for me to consider their applications for the present. I hope they will excuse me if I do not reply to them individually."—A. P.

Mr. D. Symmington, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, who after an exhaustive enquiry has either suspended or degraded some officials of the Municipality.

Nariman To Go To Hyderabad

Co...gressmen Preparing For Fitting Reception

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Resy.), June 14.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, is due to arrive at Hyderabad on June 17 in connection with the defence of the Hindu accused numbering more than a dozen, who have been committed to sessions on an alleged charge of murdering two Muslims during the recent communal disturbances in Hyderabad city.

A fitting reception is to be accorded to Mr. Nariman by the local Congressmen and it is understood that he will address one or two public meetings in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It is, however, unknown whether the Hyderabad Government will allow Mr. Nariman to address the meetings as civil liberties do not exist here practically. Police seem to be vigilant and inquiries are proceeding to ascertain the attitude of the people towards this veteran Congress leader.

Bihar Rural Development Scheme

Govt. To Train 100 Workers To Instruct Villagers

PATNA, (By Mail).

The rural development scheme for Bihar which has been under the consideration of the Government for sometime past, it is understood, is likely to be carried into effect shortly. To this effect two officers, Mr. Prajapati Misra and Pandit Girish Tiwari have already been appointed. Two more officers may be appointed with a view to having one officer in charge of the work carried out in each division of the province.

The Government, it is understood, are also going to set up a provincial committee of officials and non-officials to advise on matters concerning rural development.

The scheme envisages the work on rural development to be begun in an intensive way in one thana of each district. Five hundred workers are required to carry out the scheme in its entirety. Government intend to train 100 workers to instruct villagers at the first instance and carry on propaganda.

Both the training and the actual work will be done in co-operation with other departments. The training may be given at Pusa or Patna. At the former centre it will be linked up with the Co-operative Training Institute already working there, while in Patna, the centre of instruction will be the old camp jail, established to house prisoners in the days of the civil disobedience movement.

The work of this and other nation-building departments will be co-ordinated as far as possible in order to intensify the work. The centres chosen for rural development will be as far as possible as those where either the Agricultural or Co-operative Departments are already carrying on some work or where they intend to extend their activities. The Agricultural Department have also a scheme for intensifying their activity in model centres in each district. It is expected that the centres chosen in both the schemes would be identical.

The total cost of the development scheme is estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs which will be met out of the Central Government rural development grant and will not burden the provincial exchequer in any way.—A.P.

C. P. Cabinet Crisis And After

Agitation Over Sanction For Prosecution Of S. I. Held Responsible For Death Of Under Trial Prisoner

JUBBULPORE: (By Mail).

A sensational case of alleged atrocities by the Police, in which an undertrial prisoner was made a victim of third-degree method and ultimately died in the Police lock-up, and which raised a storm of protest and indignation in the C. P. Legislative Assembly and later played its part in the resignation of four Ministers of the C. P., during the recent Cabinet crisis of the Province, was brought to light when the C. P. Government, after seven months of agitation, both in and outside the Legislature, accorded their sanction for the prosecution of a Sub-Inspector of Police and nine others said to be responsible for the tragedy, writes a Jubbulpore correspondent of the "Hindustan Times."

The case against the accused persons has been launched in the court of Mr. N. L. Khan, Magistrate, first class, Bhandara, 23 witnesses are to be examined for the prosecution, including the Civil Surgeon, Bhandara, who conducted the post mortem on the deceased, under the orders of the District Magistrate, when the dead body was examined, after the Assistant Medical Officer had once finished his post mortem examination.

Among the accused persons are sub-inspector Jagram of Bilaspur, constables Sunderlal, Amar Singh; and Babulal, Sakharam, Malguzar of Umri, and his son, Vithoba Ganpati and Phukia, Kotwars of village Lavari, and Sundurwata, Karya and Arjun, cultivators of village Umri.

Wrongfully Confined

The case according to the prosecution is that on October 3, 1937, Waktia, Mahar, of Umri village, reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 122, adding that he suspected Bakaram, Domdya, Govinda, Maruti, Kadmya, Tursi, Jago, Jethu, Jairam and Kesho. The sub-inspector with the three constables reached Umri at midnight and stayed with Sakharam, the Malguzar. Excepting Maruti, the nine suspects were brought to Sakharam's house at midnight through the kotwars and others and detained there till midday. They are alleged to have been wrongfully confined in various rooms and were strictly and closely watched by some of the accused under the direct orders of the sub-inspector and constables. They were also assaulted and tyrannised by the first six accused.

Bakaram was, however, kept apart from the others and very severely dealt with, receiving, in the course of the assault, very grave and serious injuries on the neck and chest. In fact he died while under wrongful confinement. All this, it is alleged was done with the distinct object of obtaining a confession from him and other suspects about the theft and also to enable the Malguzar and his son to wreck vengeance for the enmity they bore them.

Everybody Upset

The death of Bakharam while in police custody upset everybody, particularly the accused, and all the suspects were immediately released. Intimation of sudden death was sent by the sub-inspector to the circle inspector, who arrived with the tahsildar at Umri the same evening. They held an inquest and sent the body to the A.M.O. Sakoli, for post mortem examination. The tahsildar examined some witnesses and sent a report that neither the police officers nor anyone else had committed any offence against the deceased.

The A. M. O. conducted the post mortem the next day and could not definitely state the cause of death, but opined that it was due to "syncope."

In the meantime, Mst. Sogu, wife of the deceased, reached Bhandara and wired to the C. P. Premier and also gave the District Magistrate, Bhandara, a complaint, stating that her husband died in police custody as the result of beating by the sub-inspector, and that his body, even if buried, should be exhumed and brought to Bhandara for medical examination; and a thorough investigation made into the case. The District Magistrate ordered the Tahsildar to send the body to Bhandara, where another post mortem examination was conducted by the civil surgeon after it had been photographed in three different postures. This examination revealed grievous injuries, two on the neck and two on the chest, all anti-mortem and neither accidental or self-inflicted. Two more inquiries were made in the case.

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN ASSAM

Jinnah Appoints Committee To Further Activities

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Muslim League, empowering me to appoint organising committees in various provinces for the purpose of establishing provincial, district leagues and branches all over India, I hereby appoint the following gentlemen as constituting the Organising committee for the province of Assam:—

Sir Mohommad Syed Sadullah, Moulana Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur Syedur Rahman, M.L.A., Moulvi Abdus Samad, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Moulana Zainul Abedin Bhuyan, Mr. Maqbul Hossain Chaudhury, M.L.A., Mr. Mamtaz Ahmed, Mr. Mahomed Abdullah, Mr. Ashrafuddin Chaudhury M.L.A.

Under terms of the League resolution, I am authorised to nominate from amongst the members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League only. The organising committee will have the power to co-opt from outside the Council. I appoint Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.A. as convener of the committee.—A. P.

State-Owned Railway Earnings For 11 Days

SIMLA, June 12.

The total approximate gross earnings of all the State-owned railways in India for the period of 11 days ending 31st May 1938 (6th period), amount to Rs. 287 lakhs.

This amount is:

Rs. 14 lakhs less than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year;

Rs. 17 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1937-38; and

Rs. 20 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1936-37.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 31st May, 1938, amount to Rs. 16.66 crores.

The amount is:

Rs. 31 lakhs less than the actuals for the previous year; and

Rs. 73 lakhs more than the actuals for 1936-37.—United Press.

BR. ASSOCIATION'S INVITATION TO INDIAN SCIENTISTS

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Indian Scientists will be officially represented for the first time at the forthcoming annual meeting of the British Association to be held in Cambridge between August 17 to August 24. On receipt of an invitation from the British Association, the Indian Science Congress has decided to send Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman, C.I.E., Imperial Sugarcane expert, Prof. B. C. Guha D. Sc. professor of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University and Mr. W. D. West, Geological Survey of India, as their representatives to participate at the forthcoming Cambridge session of the British Association.

Besides their representatives India will be interested to know that at Cambridge Sir James Jeans, president of the last Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress held in Calcutta, will deliver a lecture, "On the work of the Scientific Delegation which visited India in December-January, 1937-38." It is likely that another lecture on the same subject will be arranged. Three of the sectional presidents of the Cambridge session of the British Association have had direct relationship with India. They are Dr. C. G. Darwin, F.R.S., of Christ College, Cambridge will preside over the Mathematical and Physical sciences. Dr. Darwin came to India with the British Delegation and took a leading part in the Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress. Dr. Kemp until 1921 belonged to the Zoological Survey of India. Prof. R. V. Southwell F.R.S. will preside over the Engineering section of the Cambridge session. He was also a prominent member of the British delegation to India at the Jubilee session. Dr. Darwin's subject will be "On Fundamental for Physical theory." Dr. Kemp will speak "On the future developments of Oceanograph" and Dr. Southwell "On changing outlook on engineering." In addition to all these there will be an exhibition of photographs of various scientific projects taken by British Members of the Scientific delegation to India.—United Press.

Sundial Tells Minutes

The world's largest sundial is located on the campus of the University of the Philippines at Manila.

It is a large calibrated semi-circular band supported by vine-covered stonework, and its size is so large that time can be observed to the minute.

SIKAR AGITATION DEVELOPMENT

People Demand Democratic Govt.; Meetings Being Held All Over State

SIKAR, June 13.

According to the Special Representative of the "United Press" at Sikar, public demand for the introduction of responsible and democratic Government, under the aegis of Sriman Rao Raja of Sikar State, is becoming increasingly insistent here.

Meetings are being held all over the State to put forward this demand, as is distinguished from the demand made that Sriman Rao Raja should be justly treated.

The Executive Body of the Public Committee of Lachhmangarh, after considering the situation arising out of the appointment of the Inquiry Commission, has passed a number of resolutions.

The Executive Body demands the establishment of Responsible Government in Sikar under the aegis of the Rao Raja.

A Panachayat, consisting of the seven leading citizens of Lachhmangarh, including Seth Luxminivas Ramlal Ganeriwala, has been formed to whom disputes amongst the people will be referred to for settlement.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

It was further resolved to form a Central Public Committee of the Sikar Raj to advise the suzerain powers in the framing of a constitution for Sikar State.

A Sub-Committee to enquire into the complaints of bribery and corruption against the previous Administration, was also formed.

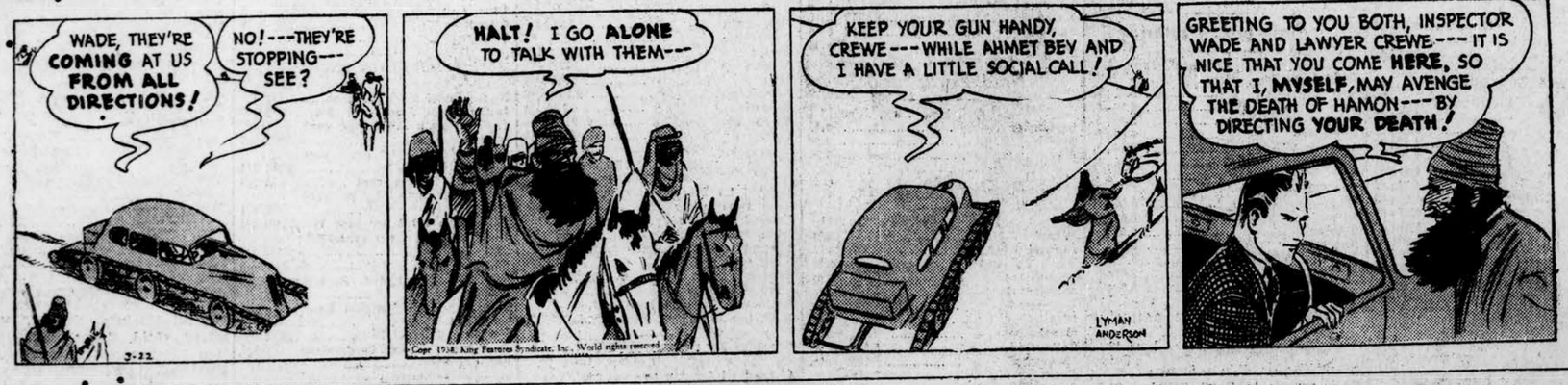
Mr. Ganpat Rai, arrived here this morning and met the local workers at Seth Luxminivasji's place with a view to study the situation at first hand.

The Public Committees in Sikar State are making elaborate preparations for observing the "Sikar Day" on June 19th (Sunday next).

Mr. Kitchlew, successor to Capt. Webb (who has proceeded to Mount Abu), has arrived here this evening.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*


WADE, THEY'RE COMING AT US FROM ALL DIRECTIONS!
NO!---THEY'RE STOPPING--- SEE?
HALT! I GO ALONE TO TALK WITH THEM---
KEEP YOUR GUN HANDY, CREWE---WHILE AHMET BEY AND I HAVE A LITTLE SOCIAL CALL!
GREETING TO YOU BOTH, INSPECTOR WADE AND LAWYER CREWE--- IT IS NICE THAT YOU COME HERE, SO THAT I, MYSELF, MAY AVENGE THE DEATH OF HAMON---BY DIRECTING YOUR DEATH!
LYMAN ANDERSON
3-22
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